The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,848 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	For	1886.
—	SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	...	26th Nov
L	VERONA	311	600	M. de Horne	....	3rd Decr.
M	PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Meade	....	10th ,,
L	CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	....	17th ,,
—	ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	....	24th ,,
L	ROHILLA	3400	700	W. Barratt	....	31st ,,
M	BOKHARA	2914	500	C. K. Edwards	..	7th Jan.
L	HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	....	14th ,,
—	GWALIOR	2753	600	R. W. Haselwood	..	2 at ,,
L	SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nautes	.....	28th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-tender leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1886.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th Nov.
MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th ,,
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4187	800	E. Stewart	21st ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, November 16, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITA FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Dec.	20th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.
D. BALLUINO	5,000 800	10th Jan.	1st Mar.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 17, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

1886.

s.s. BELGRAVIA... 5,000 480 Capt. G.C. Boothby 25th Nov

Passengers by s. s. "Belgravia" can book through to London (overland from Marseilles)

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s.s. VICTORIA..... 3,353 480 Capt. Wm. Russel 4th Dec.
s.s. NUBIA..... 3,560 480 Capt. T. Knox..... 11th ,,
s.s. PERSIA..... 3,550 480 Capt. R. Hutchison 25th ,,
s.s ROUMANIA ..... 3,387 480 Capt. J. Harris... .. 8th Jan.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, November 2, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN GRAHAM," 3 90 tons will sail for Havre direct, on or about the 25th instant.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate music and smoking-room. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 15, 1886.

STEAM DIRECT
FROM
GLASGOW TO BOMBAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESPATCHED in October from Glasgow to Bombay (without calling at Liverpool) the high-classed Steamers "Crown of Arragon" 2,256 tons and "County of York" 2,282, tons and other Steamers will follow at short intervals.

Freight for Box and Bale Goods 12s. 6d. per ton measurement and prima .c.

Other Cargo at equally moderate rates.

BROWNE & WATSON,
16, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook of Travellers may be obtained free on application.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby warned against purchasing or receiving in mortgage the landed estates belonging to the undersigned, situated at Minab, near Bandar Abas, now in the hands of the heirs of the late NASIR SHAHBANDER, which are the subject of a litigation in the Mohamedan law court.

HAJEE AHMED KHAN,
Sirteep.

ESTATE of the late ARTHUR JOHNSTON KINGSTONE.—All persons having Claims against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested to communicate with MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., within one month from this date, after which no Claims will be entertained. Satisfactory proofs must accompany Claims.

G. R. JOHNSTON
Administrator.

Bombay, October 30, 1886.

FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz :—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 10 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4.5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils, Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Five ten and 20 ton Crab Wenches, French Burr stones, and Frames, &c.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 26th Nov., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd November, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AFRICA," 1,318 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th November, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 2nd December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about MONDAY, 22nd November at 3 p.m.
S.S. "HENZADA" 2,078 „ „ on or about 8th December

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, November 19, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 200 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOYS! TOYS!

THE Largest, Choicest and most varied assortment in India. The selection contains all the latest novelties in the way of playthings for children, and all are plainly marked at exceptionally low prices.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Limited,
CUMBALLA HILL.

DOLLS! DOLLS!!

OUR MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY of DOLLS is acknowledged by all to be the most

CHARMINGLY DELIGHTFUL,
EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL,
SWEETLY ATTRACTIVE,

Collection ever witnessed, far surpassing anything hitherto attempted in India.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Limited,
CUMBALLA HILL.

FOR SALE.—

1. A METFORD MUZZLE LOADING MATCH RIFLE in oak and leather case complete with rangebox, &c., ... Rs. 100
2. A FARQUHARSON METFORD BREECH LOADING MATCH RIFLE, best quality, in case complete, with orthoptic sights, loading tools, &c., ... Rs. 200
3. A FARQUHARSON METFORD MILITARY BREECH LOADING RIFLE, recently done up by Gibbs, Bristol, and not used since, in case complete, with loading tools, &c. ..... Rs. 100

All the above are in perfect order. With each will be given bullets, caps, wads, and cartridges. Apply to J. S. O. Davis, C.S., Allahabad

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.,
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Po Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c., &c., & c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

BALTIC STEEL WORKS
(J. Beardshaw & Son.)
JOSEPH WAINE AND CO.
(Imperial Padlock Works.)
THOS. WRAGG AND SON
(Drainage pipes, &c.)
STOCKS IN HANDS.

F. FISCHER & Co.
Agents for India

CIE. DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT,
CIE. DES PARCELAINERIES DE SARREGUEMINES

THESE manufactories, the most important in the world, are opening at the end of November a depot in Bombay.—The finest crystal glassware, Porcelain and earthenware, bronzes and mirrors ever imported in Bombay.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India,

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received up to noon on the 30th November for the supply to this Company during the month of December 1886, of 1,000 tons of TEAK TIMBER to the following specification.

"To be well seasoned Moulmein or Rangoon teak in straight square logs, in quality full Indian first-class without holes, shakes or wens."

"The logs to be at least 18 feet and not exceeding 30 feet long and from at least 12 inches square and upwards, and to average at least 37 cubic feet per log."

The price is to include delivery either at the Company's Basin, Colaba, or at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, or the price for the delivery at either to be separately stated.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

General Offices, Fort, Bombay, November, 15, 1886.

"XMAS, 1886."

TREACHER & COMPANY LIMITED, are now landing from every Mail Steamer extensive consignments of WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, LIQUEURS, OILMAN'S STORES, SWEETS, CRACKERS, JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE and FANCY LEATHER ARTICLES. Toys of every imaginable kind, Christmas and New Year's Cards in the greatest variety.

The Management beg respectfully to direct Customers' attention to the following List and to solicit an inspection of their Stock. The several branches of the Firm's business present an assortment of articles that is not surpassed by any Establishment in India.

THE PURVEYING DEPARTMENT

Affords choice and fresh supplies of guaranteed quality.

FINE YORKSHIRE HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
PRESERVED FISH.
DANISH BUTTER.
STILTON AND ROQUEFORT CHEESE.
GORGONZOLA AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
DOUBLE GLOSTER AND DUTCH CHEESE.
PATES, PLUM PUDDING, MINCEMEAT, &c.
PAYSANDAU TONGUES.
LUNCH TONGUES.
PRESERVED MEATS AND FISH.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS, &c.
SAUSAGES.
PICKLES AND SAUCES, &c., &c.
TART FRUITS.
DESSERT FRUITS.
JAMS AND JELLIES.
BISCUITS.
PRESERVED MILK.
COFFEE AND COCOAS.
INDIAN TEAS, &c., &c.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, &c.

Apricots,	Meldon,	Mixed Fruit,	Ginger,	White Pears,
Greengages,	Cherries,	Green Chinois,	Mirabelles,	Pink Pears,
Green Almonds,	Angelica,	Gold Chinois,	Peaches,	

in case of about 7 lbs. or by the lb. Re. 1-12 per lb.

Assortments of the above in Boxes at from Annas 10 to Re. 1-12 each.

BON BON CRACKERS AND DECORATED COSAQUES in great variety, in Boxes at from Annas 10 to Rs. 4.

ROSE WATER CRACKERS, per dozen Re. 1-4.

CONFECTIONFRY, &C.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Fruit Pastilles ...per lb.	1 4	Fruits and Flowers...per lb.	2 0	Chocolate Crystallized, in boxes at ...Re. 1-4 to	2 8
Mixed ...per lb.	1 4	Fondants... per lb.	1 4	Chocolate Pistach, in boxes at ...	2 8
Avelines ...per lb.	2 8	Chocolate Ginger ...per lb.	2 8	Chocolate Lombart fine Vanille...per box	4 0
Drageés Almond ...per lb.	2 4	Chocolate Nougat ...per lb.	2 8	Chocolate Lombart excellence Vanille ...per box	1 8
Brandy and Noyeau Fruits, per bottle	2 4	Chocolate Pistach...	2 8	Fancy Chocolate Bon Bon, per lb.	8 0
Candied Peels ...per lb.	1 0	French Plums ...Re. 1-2 to	2 0	Turkish Delight ...	1 2
China Preserves ...	2 2	Liqueur Comfits ...per lb.	1 12	Lemon and Raspberry Pastilles ...	1 2
Butter Scotch ...Re. 0-6 to	0 12	Noyeau Fruits ...	2 4	Jelly Fourres ...per lb.	1 4
Nougat de Montelemart...	0 10	Almonds and Raisins ...	2 4	Fancy Boxes filled with Sweets ...from 12 as. to	6 0
Almonds Surfines ...per lb.	2 4	Fruit Lozenges...per lb.	0 12		
Strawberries in Syrup ...	1 0	Imperial Mixture ...	0 12		
Toffee ...Annas 6 to	0 12	Chocolate Vanille, in boxes at ...Re. 1-8 to	2 8		
Burnt Almonds ... per lb.	2 0	Chocolate Creams, in boxes at ...Re. 1-8 to	3 0		
Rose Caramels ...	1 2	Chocolate Bonbons...per lb.	2 8		
Pralines Vanille ...	2 0				
Pralines Rose ...	2 0				

BRAZIL NUTS	As. 12 per lb.	FIGS FINEST ELEME ...	As. 12 per box.
BARCELONA NUTS	„ 8 „	GRAPES, very fine	Re. 1-2 per lb.

WREATHS VARIEGATED HOLLY, HOLLY, MISTLETOE AND ARTIFICIAL MOSS FOR DECORATIONS.
XMAS FLAGS, XMAS TREE ORNAMENTS.
CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDING, MINCE MEAT.

"WINES," "SPIRITS" "LIQUEURS."

SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Rs.
Amontillado	39
Manzanilla	30
Golden	29
Old Dry	28
Superior Fine	25
Vino de Pasto	26
Pale Dinner	23
Extra Dry Pale ...	20

CHAMPAGNES.

	Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Giesler's (for India) ...	54 0	29 8
Perrier Jouet's (finest dry)	54 0	29 8
Perrier Jouet's (Reserve Cuvée)	60 0	33 0
Heidsieck's "Dry Monopole"	60 0	33 0

CLARETS.

	Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
St. Julien Medoc	10 12	6 0
Bordeaux	10 12	6 0
Petit Medoc	13 8	7 8
Superior Medoc	17 0	10 0
Chateau Lagrange	22 0	12 0
Chateau Larose	29 0	15 0
Chateau Margaux	34 0	18 0

PORTS, BURGUNDIES, HOCKS, MOSELLES, SAUTERNES, MARSALA, MADEIRA, HOLLANDS, AND GIN.

BRANDIES.

	Per doz. Rs.
Treacher's****	60
Treacher's***	35
Treacher's**	31
Treacher's*	27

WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
Fine Old Glenlivet	22 8
Special Liqueur	27 0
Highland Malt	26 0
Old Irish	22 8

LIQUEURS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Benedictine, red	6 0	3 8
Chartreuse, green	7 8	4 0
Chartreuse, yellow.....	6 0	3 4
Creme de Cacao	3 12	...
Maraschino	4 0	2 4

BEERS, STOUT, CIDER.

CANTERBURY ALE (SOLE AGENTS.)

Bottles per dozen, Rs. 6; Half Bottles, Rs. 4.

PILSENER BEER,
Per dozen, Bottles, Rs. 5-12
„ ½ „ „ 3-14

VIENNA BEER,
Per dozen Bottles, Rs. 6-12
„ ½ „ „ 5

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

A selection varying in Price from As. 10 to Rs. 500.

ELECTRO-PLATE AND METAL

Articles of utility and fantastic.

FANS, HAND-PAINTED AND EMBROIDERED.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

Albums.	Filled Bags.	Necessaries Etui.	Watch Stands.
Barometers.	Gongs.	Perfume Cases.	Fork Stands.
Binoculars.	Gladstone Bags.	Photo Frames.	Telegram Stands.
Blotting Books.	Glove Boxes.	Pincushions.	Date Cases.
Cabinet Frames.	Handkerchief Boxes.	Pocket Letter Cases.	Clock Cases.
Cigar Cases.	Housewifes.	Purses.	Card Cases.
Cigarettes.	Jewel Cases.	Scrap Albums.	&., &c.
Desks.	Carriage Bags.	Sets of Scissors.	
Work Boxes.	Hand Bags.	Spirit Flasks.	

TOYS.—A large selection of all kinds.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS CARDS.

CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS.

GENERAL CATALOGUES OF THE

Company's Several Departments free on application. Buyers may feel confident that in ordering from our lists they will get the best of everything they require, and from our long practical acquaintance with business we can assure our Customers that we are in a position to offer them every satisfaction.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

IMPORTERS OF FANCY ARTICLES, STATIONERY,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY,

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &C.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.

STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.

MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.

ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.

ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing on exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

Studio open from
9 a.m., to 4 p.m.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF

ALL KINDS OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ANEROID and MERCURIAL BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, HYDROMETERS, HYGROMETERS, RAIN and WIND GAUGES; also every description of

CHEMICAL AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

FOR ANALYSIS AND LABORATORY USE.

PRICE LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

"NEW GOODS" 1886-87.

SPECIAL "JUBILEE" PRODUCTIONS } FOR THE SEASON.

Departments.	IMMENSE CHOICE OF	Departments.
TAILORING, SHIRTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SCARFS, COLLARS, HATS, HELMETS, UMBRELLAS, WALKING STICKS.	HIGH CLASS GOODS MODERATELY PRICED THROUGHOUT OUR ESTABLISHMENT.	TRUNKS AND BAGS, BLANKETS, RUGS, MAUDS, PILLOWS, SHEETS, TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, TOILET REQUISITES.

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST IS NOW AVAILABLE.

HOAR & CO., { General Outfitters. } BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS'
TABLE WATERS,

As supplied to several Messes and a large number of the *Elite*.

	Rs. a.
SODA WATER, Pure, Sparkling and "Crisp'	0 12
AERATED WATER, a plain carbonated water, the best for mixing with Clarets, etc.	0 12
GINGERADE, an agreeable beverage	1 0
LEMONADE, of delicious flavour	1 0
LITHIA WATER, accurately prepared...	1 8
POTASH WATER, superior to Soda for Whisky pegs	0 12
SELTZER WATER, an exact imitation of the Spring	1 0
TONIC WATER, prepared with genuine Quinine of agreeable flavour	1 0
VICHY WATER, prepared in accordance with analyses.	1 4

Observe the word "Crisp" on all our Aerated Waters, without which none are genuine.

The above can also be supplied in glass-ball stoppered-balls as well as corked bottles.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

EXTENSION OF THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

THE PROPRIETOR has the pleasure of announcing that through the kindness of the landlord an IMPORTANT EXTENSION to the Great Western Hotel has been constructed and will be OPEN IN A FEW DAYS.

The Extension consists of a new wing, which will enable the Hotel to accommodate ONE HUNDRED RESIDENTS. The new rooms face the South-West, and overlook the Maidan the Apollo Bunder, the Bandstand, the Harbour and Back Bay.

They are fully OPEN TO THE BREEZE, have an UNRIVALLED VIEW, and are provided with Verandahs, front and rear.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE.
WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.
HOUSES NIGHTLY CROWDED.
Hundreds unable to obtain admission.
PROGRAMMES NIGHTLY CHANGED.
PRICES.—Rs. 2, 1, Annas 8 and 4.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
MIDDAY PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY NEXT.

PAROCHIAL CONCERT.
S. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL, MAZAGON.
THURSDAY, 25th NOVEMBER, 9 P.M.
Admission—Single ticket, Eight Annas.
Family Ticket (to admit 5), One Rupee.
Tickets may be obtained at
The Schools, or Mission House, Mazagon,
or of Mrs. COUNSELL,
Hornby Row, Fort.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer "MANILLA," Captain A. Cracolari, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on the 20th instant, and that she is DISCHARGING and LOADING in the Prince's Dock.
All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

THE s. s. "COUNTY of YORK," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW, and is moored in the stream.
CONSIGNEES of CARGO are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to send their boats alongside at once, or otherwise the cargo will be landed at the Bunder as customary.
The Steamer's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims must be adjusted before the departure of the steamer, or will not be entertained.
WALSH, LOVETT and Co.,
Charterer's Agents.
Bombay, 20 Nov., 1886.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND WEDNESDAY, in December next, is appointed for a further hearing in the matters of the petitions of the undermentioned insolvents, for the purpose of declaring a First Dividend. Dated this 17th day of November 1886.
RE MEMON HUSIM ADUM, AHMED ADUM and NURBAI ..... of 25 per cent.
RE JOHN ANDREW CASSELS and CLEMENT POOLE ..... of 1 per cent.
C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 17th day of November, 1886.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 17th January, 1887, for the supply, during the official year 1888-89, of certain articles hitherto obtained from England, but now required of local manufacture or indigenous origin.
Tenders will only be received on printed forms obtainable on application at the Clothing Agency, where a list of the several articles required, with their present Government rates, may also be had.
For further particulars, *vide Fort St. George Gazette*, of 9th November, 1886, Part II., pages 1795 to 1798.
W. S. HUNT, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Army Clothing Department, Madras, 11th Nov. 1886.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to noon, of 30th instant, for the SUPPLY of LABOUR, GUNNY CLOTH and ROPE LASHING, at the Presses of the Sind and Albert Press Companies at Kurrachee, for the season ending 30th June, 1887, contract commencing from 7th December, 1886.
Tenders to specify separate rates per bale for
(1). Labour and gunny cloth for iron bound bales.
(2). Labour, gunny cloth and rope lashing for rope bound bales.
Further particulars can be ascertained and samples of material seen, at the offices of the undersigned and Messrs. A. McHinch & Co., Kurrachee.
By order of the Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay 19th Nov. 1886.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

ONE PARIS-BUILT, Second-hand LANDAU, in very good order the property of a gentleman.
An English-built new MAIL PHAETON, convertible into a Cart, with folding steps and lady's rest back, by Lewis of Salisbury.
A new Circular-fronted English-built Brougham.
An English-built new BAROUCHE, by Kinross.
An English-built new DOG-CART, by Phillipson and Atkinson.
Also a fresh supply of best real MOCHA COFFEE, in seven and fourteen pounds bundles.
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY

IS ACCURATE	IS DURABLE
IS KEYLESS	IS RELIABLE
IS STRONG	IS HANDSOME

AND
IS CHEAP
Rs. 8-8, Rs. 8-8, Rs. 8-8,
free by post.
2,000 made every working day, 20,00,000 are now carried, and give universal satisfaction.
Read the following testimonials and purchase at once—
The Principal of the College of Science and Arts,
Glasgow,
PROF. JAMIESON, A.M., INST. C.E., F.R.S.E., writes:—
"Five weeks ago I got from you a Waterbury Watch, and having been previously annoyed by my lever watch stopping and keeping bad time whenever I went near dynamo machines, I inserted the Waterbury Watch between the magnetic poles of a 10 horse-power dynamo. Of course, the watch instantly stopped, but on being started again I regulated it only twice within two days, and have found that for one whole month it did not vary two minutes from correct Greenwich time. I now prefer it to my former and much more expensive watch, and consider it an excellent time-keeper."
The WATCHMAKER, LONDON, December, 1885.—"The Waterbury has been designed and is guaranteed to give a maximum of results in time-keeping at a minimum of cost."
MANCHESTER EXAMINER, December 22.—"The Waterbury is a splendid time-keeper; we have subjected it to tests few watches can endure."
MANCHESTER COURIER, December 22.—"An experience of a Waterbury for over two months enables us to say that they are admirable time-keepers."
MANCHESTER CITY NEWS, November 21.—"We have tested, it is an excellent time-keeper, is keyless, and goes 28 hours with once winding up."
GLASGOW HERALD, December 9.—"It is a substantial piece of workmanship and a good time-keeper.
GLASGOW CITIZEN, December 9.—"Of first-class workmanship and a good time-keeper."
One year's guarantee.
Repairs, at any time, for one RUPEE or LESS!!!
May be obtained from SOUNDY & Co. Ld., or from
THE WATERBURY WATCH COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW REGISTERED,
ALL WHITE, BLUE LINED,
WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.

	Rs.	a.	
Plates, 7 inches	8	8	per pozen.
" 8 "	10	0	"
" 9½ "	11	8	"
Hotwater Plates	3	0	"
Meat Dishes, 12 inches	1	12	"
" " 14 "	2	4	"
" " 16 "	3	0	"
" " 18 "	4	0	"
Baking " 9 "	1	4	"
" " 11 "	1	12	"
" " 12 "	2	4	"
" " 14 "	3	0	"
Egg Cups	0	8	"
Soup Tureens and Covers	4	8	"
Sauce Bowls "	2	8	"
Curry Dishes "	4	8	"
Teapots	3	12	"
Sugar Basins	1	8	"
Butter Dishes	2	8	"
Milk Jugs (1 pint)	2	4	"
(2 pints)	2	12	"
Tumblers 1, 1-4 and	1	8	each.
Tea Cups and Saucers	15	0	per dozen.
Coffee " "	13	8	"
Toilette Sets (large size), consisting of Jug, Basin, Soap and Brush Dishes	14	0	per set
Do. do. (small size)	12	0	"
Floral Enamelled Toilette set, complete as above, exceedingly handsome	18	0	"

To prevent disappointment, Mr. Neuberg would recommend early application, as large orders are being placed daily for this ware.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAILWAY RUGS AND DANDY RUGS.
IN a variety of pretty Colours and Designs, at Prices varying from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 11, according to size and weight.
Apply to
THE ELGIN WOOLLEN MILLS,
Cawnpore.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.
THIS MATERIAL is specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of flannel, with the softness of cotton.
40 inches wide, at Re. 0-2-6 *per yard.*
Samples on application to
THE ELGIN MILLS, *CAWNPORE.*

FRENCH OR MARSEILLES TILES.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
JUST RECEIVED per s. s. Balduino a large consignment of these celebrated Tiles of the most renowned makers, Arnaud, Etienne and Co., the largest Manufacturers of Marseilles.
These Tiles have now SURPASSED all others, and on account of their decided superiority those who use these Tiles once NEVER THINK of any others; not only because our French Tiles are UNSURPASSABLE in FINISH and ELEGANCE, and UNIQUE in STRENGTH and DURABILITY, but also because an IMMEDIATE and CONSIDERABLE PECUNIARY SAVING is effected by the use of these Tiles. Roofs covered with other Tiles are NO PROTECTION against heavy MONSOONS of the kind we have lately had.
The reports circulated by interested parties that these Tiles are very dear or that they are not obtainable when required HAVE NOT THE SLIGHTEST FOUNDATION. We have to inform our constituents that we have made arrangements to keep LARGE STOCK of these Tiles always on hand at our depôt at MAZAGON GUNPOWDER BUNDER, and they can be got in any quantity, however large, during ANY TIME of the year.
Those who have KEPT BACK from buying our Tiles simply on account of their SUPPOSED DEARNESS are requested before they buy any INFERIOR QUALITY of Tiles TO PAY us a VISIT or inquire by a LETTER, when they will be CONVINCED beyond all doubt that BUYING our Tiles at their present price is CHEAPER than buying others, as the FORMER cover a much LARGER SPACE and require much LESS TIMBER than the latter. For prices and particulars apply to
SORABSHAH & Co.,
Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

BUGGY WANTED.—Second-hand, in Thorough Order. Address particulars to "BUGGY," *Gazette* Office.

BEFORE BUYING your useful and fancy ARTICLES, please enquire prices and inspect the quality of Goods. Acknowledged Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Toys, Bon Bons, Confectionery.
W. J. ESSAI.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Machine-Cut Loaf Sugar, Rs. 5 per maund of 28 lbs.
W. J. ESSAI.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Hams, Bacon, Cheese, &c., &c.,
W. J. ESSAI.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
On the Ready Money System.
W. J. ESSAI.

FOR SALE.—Two Printing Presses, English and Marathi type and all requisite plant. For full particulars, apply to the Superintendent, Panch Howd's Mission Press, Poona.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, with Indian Views, with Beautiful Verses, 8 Annas each, and without them, 6 Annas each, or three for a Rupee.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are now acknowledged to be the best, the simplest and the most durable. Instructions given free at purchasers' places. For cash or on hire. Price lists post free. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

XMAS NOVELTIES.—Tea Sets, Dolls, Balls, &c. Now opened—The Cash Bazaar, Ld., Church-gate Corner.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

SEWING MACHINES.—Please see our large advertisement on the back of this paper.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

LAWN MOWERS, Garden Tools, Watering Cans, Garden Pumps, always kept in Stock by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SIVA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

TO LET—The First Floor of House No. 5, Hornby Row, facing the sea, and well adapted for Offices. Apply to Furdoonji Merwanji Banaji, No. 6, Hornby Row.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

NOW PUBLISHED.—A MANUAL, OF THE DISEASES OF INDIA, with a compendium of other diseases, by Surgeon-General MOORE, C.I.E. 2ND EDITION.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

"VICTORESS" COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80. No. 7, Rs. 100; No. 8, Rs. 125; No. 8 with copper hot-water attachment, Rs. 175. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trousers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Macks and Co.'s Planoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

WANTED,—a thoroughly Competent Practical SPINNING MASTER, to take charge of the latest Ring Throstle and Mule Machinery. Apply, with copies of testimonials, stating length of service in the line, and the lowest salary expected, to "ALPHA," care of this paper, on or before the 24th instant. None need apply, who is not a thorough Master of the Art.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS, Eight for One Rupee.—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

TO NATIVE CHIEFS, RAJAHS AND OTHERS.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY EITHER IN ONE LOT OR TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
THE REMAINING PROPERTY belonging to the EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, Ld., consisting of Engines, Shafting, Dynamos, Lamps, (Arc and Incandescent), Cables, Wires, Belts, Electrollers, &c., &c. Also the Mody Bay Property
As the Liquidators of the above Company, are desirous of realizing the amount now due to them with as little delay as possible the best offer, sufficient to cover the amount required, will be accepted.
Apply to
C. E. ASHBURNER,
Agent for Liquidators, Mody Bay.

"THE GLEN."
The Oldest Highland Whisky Extant,
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
TURNBULL & WOOD, LONDON.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND PERTH, N.B.
Sole Agents Punnett & Co., Bombay.
Godowns: Bruce Lane.
Price per doz. qts. Cash, Rs. 25.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
15, FORBES STREET.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their auction room—
An invoice of K. O. hanging and table lamps.
4 casks of assorted paint.
1 large size iron safe.
On account of Messrs. D. Fernandes and Co.—
10 cases old Highland whisky, by Thom and Cameron.
Property of a gentleman, consisting, of wearing apparel and ridding boot, &c.

SALE OF HOUSE MATERIALS.
Messrs. S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, at the premises of the late Honorable Narayen Wassudew, deceased, at the Kalkadevi Road, by order of the Executors of the late Honorable Narayen Wassudew.—
House materials consisting of beams, scantling, planks, windows, doors, &c., &c., &c.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1886

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " grey dhotees.
5 cases white ground prints.
5 " coloured ground prints.
3 " Spanish stripes.
1 " Ladies' shawls.
2 " gold brocades.
25 tins Swiss clocks.
1 case 20 bunches real coral beads.
2 hanging 3-light argand lamps.
4 cases Ewald & Co.'s dry champagne and sparkling hock wines.
1 2½ inches prismatic compass, 1 box sextant, 1 colour and instrument box, 13 boxwood scales, 17 inches parallel ruler, 1 triangular scale, &c.

By order of the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department.
A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of copper discs, earthen jars, tools, &c.
On account and at the risk of Dawoodbhoy Allibhoy.
Ex. s. s. Teelin Head.
F T D A & Co.—570-79. 10 cases polished plate glass.
On account of the concerned.
F T R A & Co.—55 108 64 kegs Rose nails, T Brand.
On account and at the risk of Narrondass Dyal 3 cases India Rubber hose.
On account at the risk of Mahomedally Ebramjee 20 Bales No. 40 mule Twist.
AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 new office shigram with lamps, complete.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned
On account and at the risk of Mirally Currumsey ex s. s. Cascapedia.
M C } —3224-5—2 cases cotton wicks.
M P & Co. } — 64 1 cask tea cups and saucers.
Ex s.s. Lalpoora.
85-86 2 cases cotton wicks.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Tyeb Adam ex s.s. Clan Munroe.
H T H A } —866—1 crate painted bowls.
H T H A } —53 and 58—2 crate rice dishes.
Ex s.s. Ravenna.
H T A } — 3 cases glassware.
M P & Co. }
On account and at the risk of Rahimbhoy Cassum ex s.s. Atrato.
R C } —93-94—2 cases cotton wicks.
M P & Co. }
On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Rahimbhoy, ex s.s. Altmore.
A H R } —55-58—4 cases lanterns.
M P & Co. } —92—1 case burners and collars.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, Darookhana, by order of Mr. Jainarayen Sittaram.
ex. s. s. Chilka.
200 Tons Teak Scantlings of various sizes, marked C. M. in circle, P. S. H.M.
In small lots to suit purchasers.
Also on account and at the risk of Gunny Sullaman.—
2 tons teak scantlings 3 by 2.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Green Street, Fort, opposite the office of the Bank of Bombay, the remaining household furniture, &c. of H. A. Richardson, Esq., consisting of engraved glassware, dinner and dessert services, electroplated ice pitcher, vegetable dishes, spoons and forks, egg frame, fish knife and fork, and blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as card, dressing, writing and washhand tables, teapoys, reclining and easy chairs, carved ornament stands, ottoman, sofas, glit, pier glasses, iron, bedstead, cot, brass table ornaments, garden iron benches, clock, &c.
The property will be on view on and after Monday, the 22nd inst.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES
Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal on FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m.
A quantity of Ordnance Stores, consisting of brass, steel, iron, wood, leather cutting, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 79, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite the Paper Currency Office, the valuable and handsome neat French-polished blackwood and teakwood and satinwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned rosewood square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's patent duplex table and hanging lamps, first rate pictures, handsome wall lamps with mirror glasses, real Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., the property of T. Drewet, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parell, close to G. I. P. Railway Parell station, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a mahogany full sized billiard table by Thurston and Co, with balls cues, marking board, &c., a sewing machine on stand, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, plants &c., the property of C. G. O'Connor Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

HIGH COURT.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 27 of 1886.
Chandrasekar Venaeck, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Dadysett Agiary Road, without the Fort of Bombay, being a minor under the age of 12 years by his next friend, Moreshwur Bappujee.. Plaintiff.
vs.
Vejbai, widow of Sha Ramjee Luckmichund, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Bhat Bazaar, Mandvi, Venaeck Sudanund and Ramchunder Venaeck, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, residing at Dadysett Agiary Road, outside the Fort of Bombay.. Defendants.
On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises under and by instruction of Messrs Wadia and Ghandy, attorneys for the plaintiff, Mr. Khunderao Morojee, attorney for the defendant, Vejbai, and Mr. Janardhan Gopal, attorney for the defendants, Vinaeck Sudanund and Ramchunder Vinaeck, under a decretal order made on the 24th day of June, 1886, in the above suit.
All that piece of pension and tax land, situate at Cumballa Hill, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3,576 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 2,991, new No. 2,023, old survey No. 74 and new survey No. 7,108, and bounded on the east by the vacant piece of ground of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on the west and north by the vacant piece of ground of Trimbuck Jugonnath, and on the south by a vacant piece of ground of Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the Auctioneers, or to the aforesaid attorneys for the plaintiff and defendants.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN 1ST CARPENTER STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.
On WEDNESDAY, the 1st Dec., at 5 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Nathoo Tekaee, the surviving partner of the firm of Gema Kusrajee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Damoder Ragoonathjee (an insolvent) and Chundroobai, wife of the said Damoder Ragoonathjee, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st day of July, 1875,
All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the southern side of 1st Carpenter Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 21 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1685, containing by admeasurement 87 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Gunnoba Narraenjee, on the west by the house of the said Damoder Ragoonathjee on the north by the said 1st Carpenter Street, and on the south by the public passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st Dec., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Nathoo Tekaee, the surviving partner of the firm of Gema Kusrajee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Damoder Ragoonathjee Mudan Damoder, Balkrishna Damoder and Anundrao Damoder (insolvent,) and Gunpat Damoder, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of March 1874,
All that piece of Government ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of 1st Carpenter Street, in the sub-district of Booleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 97 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Nathoo Kewba, on the west by the house of Narrayen Hurichundjee, on the north by the 1st Carpenter Street, and on the south by the sweeper's passage, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 16861 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 22.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 4th December, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19 A, Marine Lines, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's patent kerosine-oil table, hanging lamps, first rate oleographs, handsome Brussels carpets, &c., the property of R. C. Dixon, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, November 22, 1886.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Post Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Ankari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY
41, MEDOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co., will hold their usual Auction Sale, at their room, as follows:—
A consignment lately imported of 26 sample boxes of very superior wines, containing Medoc, Haut Talence, St. Estephe, Margaux, Chateau Noel, Chateau Citron, Chateau Luros, Chateau Leoville, Chateau Lafite, Chateau Margaux, Rions, Sauternes, Haut Sauterne, Chateau Reinssec, Vieux Cognac and Superior old Cognac.
Each one box in a lot will be put up for sale.
SORABJEE, COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of A ramal Velljee, the following goods:—
44 packages cardamoms.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Army Clothing, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the following goods:—
3.0 yds. superior blue No. 1 broad cloth.

AUCTION SALE of mirrors, looking glasses and pictures, in variety of artistic coloured sizes and shapes.
On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by Messrs. L. Hartmann and Co. to sell by Public Auction at their premises No. 42 Medows Street, next to the old *Bombay Gazette* office, a large and varied assortment of their remaining stock of mirrors, looking-glasses and pictures, such as sea view and water falls, in beautifully ornamented gilt frames.
The above is now on view at their show room, No. 42, Medows street.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome large size pier glasses, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, very rich table ornaments, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome mahogany full-size billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, &c., a handsome English-built circular fronted miniature brougham, a strong high-wheeled stylish English-built dog-cart, handsome grey Arab horse, 5 years old, fast and good action, goes in single harness, a handsome chestnut Arab horse 14-3, 4 years old, sound and very fast in single harness, &c, the property of E. S. Gubbay Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On a DAY to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 152 Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures, &c, &c., the property of T. J. Ward, Esq., changing his residence.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, November 22, 1886.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)
THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.
For prices and further particulars apply to
C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or ..... Rs.	55 0	Rs 68 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry ..... "	52 0	" 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole ..... "	58 0	" 66 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne ..... "	46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry ..... "	38 0	" 40 0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ay-en-Champagne.		
Goldlack, extra ..... "	44 0	" 47 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer ..... Rs.	15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer ..... "	16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer ..... "	17 0	" ...
Leibfraumilch ..... "	21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein ..... "	21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg ..... "	25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer ..... "	25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner ..... "	28 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg ..... "	34 0	" ...
From Otto Phumm, Mayence.		
Brauneberger ..... Rs.	15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch ..... "	—	" 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg ..... "	18 0	" 21 0
Josefshofer ..... "	28 0	" ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg ..... "	28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger ..... "	28 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger ..... "	34 0	" ...
Johannisberger ..... "	35 0	" 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Sauterne ..... Rs.	15 0	...
PORT WINES.		
From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.		
Good Old Red Port ..... Rs.	19 0	...
Fine " ..... "	22 0	...
Very fine " ..... "	27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port. "	38 0	...
CLARETS.		
From Messrs. H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Medoc ..... "	10 0	...
Chateau de Franda ..... "	13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc ..... "	14 0	...
Les Cascuas ..... "	16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun ..... "	18 0	...
Chateau Leoville ..... "	19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe ..... "	21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte ..... "	23 0	...
Chateau Marvesin ..... "	27 0	...
From Munzer & Spann.		
St. Estephe ..... Rs.	12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon ..... "	15 0	" 17 0
Margaux Medoc ..... "	17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose ..... "	20 0	...
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc ..... Rs.	12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre ..... "	16 0	...
From J. Roemer & Sohn, Wien.		
Hungarian Claret ..... Rs.	17 0	...
Chateau Roemer ..... "	16 0	...
From Franz Scharvasz.		
Carlovitz	12 0	
BRANDY.		
F. Decesandler & Co.'s * Brandy	1 Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne | Munzer-Red Label ..... | spits	" 24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 26 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 29 0	
Charles Lervoitre very old Brandy***	" 36 0	
H. Montroc and Co. * * *	" 18	
BURGUNDY.		
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Volnay ..... Rs.	21 0	
Chambertin ..... "	26 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky *** ..... Rs.	24 0	
" ..... "	22 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend* ..... "	20 0	
Cairndhu Blend ..... "	16	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz.
St. Pauli Beer ..... Rs.	5 4	" 3 12
Malmer Export Beer ..... "	6 8	" ...
Hamburger Export Beer ..... "	5 4	" ...
Bavarian Export Beer ..... "	6 0	" 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer ..... "	5 4	" ...
Pilsener Beer ..... "	6 8	" 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles ..... "	5 4	" ...
SUNDRIES.		
Vin Marsaque, a case of 24 Bottles	40 0	...
Finest Kummel ..... Rs.	30 0	Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth ..... "	12 0	" ...
Finest do ..... "	30 0	" ...

Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. 12 to 22 lbs. @ 11 per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs. ..... " 2 4 per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SA

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
The Marionettes, Alfred Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 20th :—Mobile (s), from Busreh ; Byculla (s), Moulmein ; Arago (s), Middlesboro ; Manilla (s), Genoa ; County of York (s), Glasgow ; Amana (s), Cardiff ; and Prince Llewelyn (s), Moulmein.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 20th :—Lamport (s), for Genoa ; and Scindia (s), Galle.

THE SPECIAL JURY.—We are requested by the Sheriff to intimate that gentlemen of the Special Jury will not be required to attend at the High Court on Monday and Tuesday, the 22nd and 23rd instant.

A BARGE SUNK.—A wooden barge, No. 4310, laden with coal, belonging to Cursetjee Jehangeer Khambatta, which was in a leaky condition, sank on Saturday morning at 5 o'clock off Malet Bunder.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—The ferry steamer Jaworia, belonging to Messrs. Shepherd & Co., while proceeding towards Carnac Bunder on Saturday morning about half-past 5 o'clock, came in collision with a bugla named Futhel Khair, lying at anchor off Mody Bay Bunder, and caused damages to the extent of Rs. 150.

A CRICKET MATCH.—A match was played on Saturday, at 2 p.m., on the general parade-ground between the Zoroastrian Parsee Cricket Club and the officers of the P. and O Company. The Parsees scored 124 and the officers 36; the Parsees winning the game by 88 runs.

LOST PROPERTY.—Rysee Lilladur reported to the police that he dropped a pair of gold spectacles, valued Rs. 30, somewhere between Nagdevi Road and Jackria Street, on Friday last.—Yessooff Summar, living at Cumbarwada 4th Lane, reported that he dropped from his jacket pocket on Friday last seven currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 55, somewhere between Janjeekur Street and Musjid Bunder Road.

THEFT AT SEA.—Andrew Antone, a passenger by the s. s. Mobile, which arrived in this harbour on Friday afternoon, reported to the water police the theft of property, valued at Rs. 200, alleged to have been stolen while the vessel was on her passage through the Persian Gulf, on the 15th instant.—Two other complainants, passengers by the same vessel, have also reported to the police the theft of their property while the vessel was at sea.

NATIVES STUDENTS FOR ENGLAND.—It is probable that Messrs. Thomas Cook, and Son, railway and steam-ship agents, will be entrusted by Government with the charge of conveying native students and others who go to England at the expense of Government. This would, we think, be a desirable step, as Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son undertake to arrange for the comfortable conveyance of such passengers at the lowest possible rates, making no charge to the Government of India for their services, and giving the passengers the assistance and benefit of their various agents and interpreters in just the same way as first-class tourists.—*Indian Mirror.*

THE BOMBAY FORT GYMNASIUM.

ON Saturday afternoon Mr. Ahmed Khan, a well-known local athlete, and proprietor of the Bombay Fort Gymnasium, gave an exhibition at the Gymnasium of the athletic attainments of a class of about a dozen pupils, Parsees and natives, trained by him. The affair was a private one, and preliminary to another, which we understand Mr. Ahmed Khan intends giving in public. There were present a few who interested themselves in gymnastics, among whom were Sir Andrew Fairbairn, who had been on a round of visits to the educational institutions of Bombay, Mr. Ahmed Khan's pupils went through the exercises on the horizontal and parallel bars in a very creditable manner, Mr. Eduljee Framjee Ben especially deserved notice for the difficult feats he so well performed. Two privates of the Marine Battalion, attendants at the Gymnasium, also exhibited themselves, and showed athletic qualities of no mean order.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION.

The following is the result of the above examination :—

FIRST CLASS.—Narayen Gumaji Welinkar.

SECOND CLASS.—Matubhai Kasanbhai Atmaram-Bhukanvala, Sorabji Dadabhoy Bastawalla, Jehangier Dinsha Batha, Vital Sitaram Bhandarkar, Mahadev Rajaram Bodas, Rutonshah Karshasji Dadachandji, Shapurshah Hormusji Hodivala, Jehangier Kaikhosru Kabraji, Moreshvar Ramchundra Kale, Edalji Rastamji Kanga, Kaikhosru Kharshedji Lalkaka, Lakshuman Narayen Limaye, Ramchandra Gopal Machne, Govind Dinanath Madgavkar, Gabriel Hayacinth Misquitta, Ganpatrao Shivram Mulgavkar, Nanabhai Hormusji Mus, Edward Raymond, Camillo Francis Bibiana Saldanha, Nasservanji Dhanjibhai Setna, Cornolis Sorabji, Jehangier Jamashedji Vemadalal, Shrikrishna Gunaji Welinkar.

PASSED.—Balkrishna Vinayak Agaskar, Sakharam Sadashiv Agashe, Tukharam Ramchandra Amalnerkar, Govind Balvant Anerao, Ganesh Vishnu Athalye, Ramkrishna Nilkanth Bade, Bhavanishankar Subrao Beindurkar, Kaikhosru Edalji Bamji, Ramchandra Vishnu Bapat, Sorabji Kharshedji Bennett, Rastamji Phirozeshah Baruchа, Nagesh Pandurang Bhide, Vasudev Trimbak Bhide, Yashvant Balappa Borkar, Kharshedji Hormasji Captain, Ganesh Lakhsman Chandorkar, Manchhubhai Narsidas Choksi, Ardesir Ferdunji Dalal, Khashilal Narandas Dalal, Harbihar Bhanushankar Dave, Govind Sakharam Deshmukh, Hari Pandurang Deshmukh, Vaman Ganesh Deshpande, Bupshankar Murarji Dholkia, Manishankar Sadashankar Dholkia, Jijibhai Ardesir Divecha, Framji Pestanji Doctor, Jamshedji Pestanji Doctor, Khaikhosru Ardesir Ente, Motilal Tribhuvandas Fouzdar, Khanderao Appasaheb Gaikavar, Rangnath Shambhunath Gharekhu, Kavasji Framji Ghasvala, Parshram Raoji Godbole, Janardan Ganesh Gokhale, Shridhar Balvant Gokhale, Ganesh Annarao Hebbal, Shapurji Sorabji Joshi, Vishveshvar Venkatesh Kallianpurkar, Gordhandas Navtamram Kaji, Vaman Ramchandra Kerkar, Sorabji Dosabhai Khambata, Narayen Kashinath Malvankar, Balvant Ramkrishna Manerikar, Vudhumal Udharam Mansukhani, Shavakshah Rastumji Master, Lallubhai Shamaldas Metha, Motibhai Manibhai Metha, Nagindas Gokuldas Metha, Umedram Jametram Metha, Jamshedji Pestanji Mistri, Mahadev Hari Modak, Anupchand Jagjivan Modi, Ganpat Bhaskar Mohile, Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi, Ramchandra Hanmant Nadkarni, Ramkrishna Anandrao Nadkarni, Pandurung Bhikaj Naik, Purshottamrai Bhagvatidas Nanavati, Dattatraya Keshav Padhye, Vrijbhukhandas Mancharam Pakvasa, Chotalal Babarbhai Patel, Krishnarao Harischandra Patharе, Ramchandra Triumbak Patvardhan, Vinayak Sadashiv Patvardhan, Banchodlal Vandravandas Patvari, Shridhar Raghunath Phansalkar, Vaman Moreshvar Potdar, Sajba Yeshvant Rajadhyksha, Phirozeshah Edalji Reporter, Trimbak Sakharam Sabasrabudhe, Ramchandra Balvantrao Sane, Govind Sakharam Sirdesai, Narayan Balvant Saranjame, Phiroze Kharshedji Sethna, Jivanlal Mohanlal Shukla, Venishankar Revashankar Shukla, Datto Damodar Sontake, Jamshedji Dhunjibhai Sukhia, Chotalal Chunilal Sutariya, Narayan Bapuji Talpade, Sundar Vishvanath Trilokekar, Tanasukhram Mansukhram Tripathi, Jayaprasad Harriprasad Vaishnav, Jemeitran Jivanram Vakil, Dinkar Sakharam Varde.

The Vurjeewandas Madhowdas scholarship has been awarded to Tanasukhram Mansukhram Tripathi.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following table shows the amount of imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1886-87 :—

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of September, 1886.			
Imports	7,87,832	57,93,413	65,81,245
Exports	12,36,551	14,81,455	27,08,006
Net Imports.....	4,38,919	43,11,958	38,73,039
To the end of the month of Sept., 1886 (Progressive).			
Imports	1,26,57,361	3,79,65,986	5,06,23,327
Exports	54,89,992	60,91,770	1,15,81,762
Net Imports.....	71,67,369	3,18,71,196	3,90,38,565

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1886-87 :—

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of Sept., 1886.			
Coins and Bullion received (assay value).....	5,115	18,69,125	18,74,240
Coined & Examined..	.....	14,09,758	14,09,758
To the end of the month of Sept., 1886 (Progressive).			
Coins and Bullion received (assay value).....	81,41,691	1,36,71,038	2,18,12,728
Coined & Examined..	82,13,165	1,13,88,654	2,26,01,819

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

INAUGURATION OF THE "CERCLE LITTERAIRE."

THE "Cercle Littéraire," an institution founded in Bombay six months ago by certain students of the French language, was formally inaugurated by M. Henry Follet, Consul for France, at its premises, Church Gate Street, on Saturday last. Amongst those present were Messrs. Henry Follet, Consul for France, Henri Moet, Chancellor of the Consulate, his Excellency Mirza Hossein Kuli Khan, Consul General for Persia, the Hon. Forbes Adam, Professors Darmesteter, Wordsworth and Pedraza, the Hon'ble Justices West and Jardine, Drs. J. Gerson da Cunha, J. A. Da Gama, and Cowasjee Pestonjee, Messrs. A. Palli O. Got, O. Schilizzi, C. Giro, E. C. Monod, J. Young, F. D. Petit, J. N. Mody, A. S. Dustoor Camdinna, E. Meiffre, Pheroze Dustoor Jamaspasana, J. J. Modi and others. The proceedings of the meeting were throughout conducted in French. On the motion of Mr. Ardeshir J. Cursetjee, Mons. Henry Follet was requested to take the chair.

The honorary secretary, Mr. J. E. Davur, read his report in French on the formation of the Cercle, which stated that certain students who have acquired sufficient knowledge of the French language by a private study met some six months ago to devise some means whereby they could improve their study of the language. They at first thought of getting up a debating society; subsequently Mr. Lawrence, French teacher, suggested to them the idea of forming a Club, where all persons knowing French may assemble, exchange their ideas, read, recite, &c., in French. For this purpose a provisional committee was appointed, who sought the aid of Professor Pedraza, the father and founder of French classes. This gentleman, seeing that amongst the promoters were some of his pupils, consented to assist them in the formation of the institution, and a meeting of those interested in the study of the French language was held at the Fort High School on 23rd June 1886, where Mr. Pedraza presided, and there the Cercle Littéraire was declared to have been established. About 35 gentlemen enrolled themselves as members. A committee was subsequently elected by the general body of the members, who appointed the office-bearers. By-laws of the Cercle were drawn up in English and submitted for translation to a sub-committee. The number of members gradually increased and the committee were now working towards opening a library room, &c. For this purpose those interested in the progress of the institution were requested to support the Cercle by donations, and willingly responded to the appeal. The total donations amounted to Rs. 6,000, of which Mr. Dinsha Manockji Petit, with his usual liberality, contributed Rs. 4,000 for the formation of a library. This donation the committee accepted with their best thanks, and named the library, "The Dinsha Petit Library Cercle Littéraire," and placed his name on the list of patrons of the Cercle. The committee thanked the French Consul for having accepted the functions of a patron of the Cercle, and for the keen interest he always took in its welfare, as also M. Monod and M. Moet for the zeal displayed by them to further the interests of the Cercle. The names of these gentlemen, as also those of Messrs. Y. Vernin and H. Paul of Paris, have been placed on the list of honorary members for their moral and pecuniary support to the Cercle. The report stated that, though at the commencement there were 35 members, there were now 70, out of whom 25 were honorary members. At the conclusion of the report, the honorary secretary read letters received from Mr. Jehangir Nusservanjee Mody and Mr. Jamsetjee Nosservanjee Petit, each giving to the Cercle a donation of Rs. 500.

The French Consul, in declaring the Cercle opened, made a short and suitable speech, expressing his great satisfaction at its formation and the progress made in such a short time in the number of their members. He was glad to observe that donations were made to the Cercle amounting to Rs. 7,000. He also thanked the Cercle for having elected him a patron, and expressed his willingness to assist the members by any means in his power.

Professor Pedraza said that eloquence was a heavenly gift which nature had denied him, and that therefore he had done his best to avoid making a speech. Commenting on the word Parsee, the Professor said that when a Parsee told you *par ici* (this way !) one could not help going *par là* ; for Parsees as a rule were irresistible. He also referred facetiously to the names of *Modi* and *Petit*, saying that both these names were misnomers, for the first should not be *maudit* (cursed) but *beni* (blessed) and the second did by no means a *petitesse* (mean thing) when sending his donation of Rs. 4,000 to the Cercle. He said that the secretary's report gave him undue praise which he did not deserve, and that he was going to turn the tables upon the secretary himself, remarking that the Cercle could not have existed without him. The secretary was the very soul of it, for he went every day through a prodigious amount of work with the patience of a Benedictine monk. As regards the study of French, he said that a native of India who learnt English performed a *tour de force*, and that if, in addition he learnt a language so bristling with difficulties as French, he would be considered the equal in every respect of the European who learnt Latin and Greek. Prof. Pedraza then paid a handsome compliment to the local University, and said that the Cercle felt highly honoured by the presence that evening of three of her best ornaments, Messrs West, Jardine and Wordsworth. The speaker next referred to the changes that were now taking place in nearly all the Universities, English and Continental, and to the great war that was raging in France and Germany between the partisans of the Greek and Latin classics and the friends of the modern classics, remarking that there was room for both ; and that in India one could look at the question more dispassionately. He then thanked the Consul, as the representative of the French Republic, for his condescension in taking the chair that evening.

Mr. Jehangir K. Kabrajee and Mr. J. E. Davur then read Act II., scene XI. from Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin," which was much appreciated. This was followed by a reading of the career of Alex. Dumas by Mr. S. A. Gazdar. Mr. E. C. Monod then recited a poem on Napoleon by Barbier in capital style, which was much applauded.

Mr. Jehangir K. Kabrajee, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Consul for presiding, dwelt particularly upon the point that the Cercle was formed of students of the French language, and as such it deserved the support of the intelligent public, and, in remarking that the bulk of the members were Parsees, said that they had a peculiar interest in studying French. While English scholars had devoted themselves chiefly to Sanskrit literature, it was a Frenchman who shed the first ray of light on the religious literature of the Parsees which had lain obscure for centuries. In this connection the Cercle congratulated itself in being honoured with the presence of the distinguished Professor Darmesteter, who had done not a little for the Parsee religion. In thanking the other gentlemen present, Mr. Jehangir assured them that the encouragement received that evening would go a long way towards keeping alive the interest for the Cercle.

The assembly dispersed after the distribution of garlands and bouquets of flowers.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS. NOVEMBER 20.

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

THE POONA CHEATING CASE.

STEVENS HOWARD, who has been committed by Mr. P. C. H. Snow, First-class Magistrate of Poona, on a charge of cheating in respect of a watch, appeared in the dock, and applied to his Lordship for a postponement of his case. He said that he had made an application to the Magistrate at Poona to issue summonses to certain witnesses whom he wished to call. He also wished certain documents to be produced, but a reply was communicated to him after the lapse of 14 days practically refusing his application. It was impossible for him to meet the charge at present, and therefore he would ask for a postponement until he was enabled to call his witnesses and to have the documents produced.

The Judge : Well, you have given in a list of 30 witnesses, and so far as we can discover, it is extremely difficult to see that the majority of them would be relevant.

The accused said he had not been allowed an opportunity to have certain documents in the case produced.

The Judge : You will be entitled to subpœna your witnesses to produce the documents you want.

The accused said he had asked the Magistrate kindly to inform him what witnesses had been sub-pœnaed and what documents were to be produced ; but he was left entirely in the dark.

The Judge : Are all your witnesses in Poona ?

The accused : Yes, my Lord, all my witnesses, as well as all the witnesses for the prosecution, are in Poona, and I am at a loss to know why the case is sent here.

The Judge : Well, we need not go into that point here. What postponement do you want ?

The accused replied that he wanted ten days.

The Judge : It would be very inconvenient to have the case postponed for ten days, by which time the Sessions will, in all likelihood, be over.

The accused replied that he wanted postponement for no longer period than would be necessary to subpœna his witnesses and inspect the documents. There were some thirty-one documents in all.

The Judge observed that he had read the depositions and all the correspondence that had taken place in the case, and found that a vast quantity of irrelevant matter had been introduced. At present, his Lordship failed to see how all that evidence could be admissible. However, the accused was entitled to have his witnesses subpœnaed in the interests of justice, and he might, therefore, let the Clerk of the Crown know what witnesses he really wanted to summon. If there was any reasonable probability of the evidance being admissible, the witnesses would, of course, be summoned.

The accused : Thank you, my Lord.

The Judge : You have sent in an application to have three of your witnesses examined on commission. One of them is the Chief Secretary to Government. He left for England the day before, and seeing how utterly irrelevant his evidence would be, it was impossible that a commission should issue to him. The other two witnesses whom you want to have examined are at Poona, and I entirely fail to see how their evidence, too, would be in any way relevant.

The accused submitted that the evidence of those two witnesses would be found to be very relevant.

The Judge : Perhaps, the best plan would be to summon those witnesses from Poona, rather than issue a commission.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, who, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, said that his witnesses were not residents of Bombay, one of them having come down from Calcutta, and, therefore, he asked that the case might be taken up at as early a date as possible.

His Lordship fixed Monday week for the hearing of the case.

INDECENT ASSAULT.

Ragonath Sacaram was committed by Mr. W. R. Hamilton for attempting to commit a rape. On the evening of the 25th September the prisoner accosted a Hindoo girl, about nine years old, in the street, and induced her to go with him to a place in the vicinity of Pinjrapole. The girl's cries attracted the attention of a couple of beggars, who caught hold of the prisoner and handed him over to the custody of the police.

The prisoner made a long statement with the object of showing that the charge had been simply got up against him by the beggars, who wanted him to pay them a sum of four annas. He also stated that he was taken to the police chowkies at Jambli Mohola and Maharbavri, where he was severely beaten, and a confession of guilt was extorted from him.

The jury, after a short deliberation, found the prisoner guilty.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Babaji Gopal was charged with stealing a *saree* of the value of Rs. 2, the property of one Pandoo Amruta, residing at Chinchpoogly. The prisoner said in his defence that he had been sentenced to transportation by the High Court, and had returned from the Andaman Island after having served his term the very day he was apprehended on the charge of stealing a *saree*. He had slept the previous night in the verandah of the chawl where the prosecutor was living, having no house of his own in this city, and was thinking of going to his native place the next day in order to see his wife and family. The charge of theft which had been preferred against him was false.

After his Lordship had summed up, the jury returned a vedict of guilty.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, enumerated a number of convictions recorded against the prisoner. In 1876 the prisoner was sentenced to transportation for ten years. It was quite evident that the prisoner was a habitual thief, and the Court, therefore, sentenced him to transportation for life.

GRIEVOUS HURT.

Peerbux Imambux stood charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to a woman, named Roshun, with a knife. Roshun, though a married woman, was in the keeping of the prisoner. She said in her evidence that one night about two months ago the prisoner came into her room, and having fastened the door from the inside, came to where she was sitting and wounded her in the head with a knife. He threw her down and inflicted on her person a number of other wounds.

On the jury returning a verdict of guilty, the prisoner was sentenced to transportation for ten years.

The Court then adjourned till Monday.

NATIVE PRESS.

A ROUGH ESTIMATE OF OUR PRINCELY VISITORS.

IT is a sign of the times that all the Native Chiefs who have recently come to Bombay can speak English. The stalwart Holkar is a free-spoken prince, who has shown his anxiety for the welfare of his subjects by appointing Mr. Ragoonathrao as his dewan. The Maharaja Holkar has during his visit earned for himself a good name. The Raja of Rutlam does not enjoy good health, and is rather reluctant to push himself forward, but he speaks English fluently and reads Guzerati and Hindi. The Maharaja of Kolhapur is quite a youngster, and at present has to attend to his studies. Amongst the crowd of princes the only one who keeps up an orthodox style is the Rana of Porebunder. This Chief wears, like his father, everything of grey cloth, and is as plan as a *sadhoo*—a characteristic which may well be imitated by the other Chiefs. Among the mashers we have the Thakores of Limree and Wadhwan. We see nothing brighter in them than their bright dresses. Prince Samut Singjee of Palitana, by his education and intelligence, cuts a much better figure. He is not a ruler, so nothing more can be said about him. But of all these princely visitors the most educated and the most dignified is the Rao of Cutch, who is able to move in society with all the grace of a well-educated and highly-polished Chief. To talk with Rao Shree Khengarjee in English is a real pleasure. We only wish that the others were like him.—*Rast Goftar.*

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, C.S.I.

WE hear that Government propose to appoint Mr. Webb as Second Magistrate of police after the expiry of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's tenure of office. Should this be true it would be an injustice to the natives, especially Parsees. Some years since it has always been the practice to have one Hindoo and one Parsee magistrate, and one Hindoo and one Parsee judge in the Court of Small Causes. When Mr. Nana Morojee retired from the bench his place was given to a European. And Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee's seat in the Small Causes Court was filled up by a European. Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy twice acted as Judge and Mr. Shewshanker Govindram twice acted as magistrate to the complete satisfaction of all, which prove that natives are quite fit to hold such responsible posts. When Mr. Dosabhoy was appointed to the police native barristers and solicitors were few, and now, when we have them in large numbers, Government, instead of finding work for them, take away what is already reserved for them. We trust Lord Reay will give this question his serious consideration before he gives his sanction to the appointment.—*Kaisar-i-Hind.*

LORD DUFFERIN'S POONA SPEECH.

LORD DUFFERIN'S visit to Poona has been signalized by an important declaration of principles and action. In replying to the address of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, his Excellency glanced at the prospects of Local Self-Government and of high education, and vindicated the policy of the British Government in India with an earnestness to which native audiences are but little accustomed. To the question of the Public Service Commission his Lordship addressed himself with a warmth not at all in keeping with the diplomatic character with which he has been so abundantly credited. The whole speech is alive with thoughts that breathe and words that burn, and we trust that this unburthening of a troubled soul may bring relief to itself and restore clear vision to those on whose perception partly depends the weal or woe of a great empire. For the rest, we have only to commend this eloquent vindication to the public, having already anticipated it in more ways than one. And to the other side of the question we hope to return next week.—*Indian Spectator.*

In his reply to the Sarvajanik Sabha's address on this subject his Excellency was pleased to take to task the Native Press on our side for uncharitable "insinuations" on their part in regard to the number of native members on the Commission, and the aims and objects of the proposed inquiry. It may be that the writings of some of the Native Press have overstepped the bounds of judicial exactitude, but that may perhaps be the result of a want of proper and intelligent information, the timely supply of which could possibly have avoided all irritation and blundering on their part. We have often adverted to Government secrecy on matters which most vitally concern the interests of the native public, but their attitude in this and similar other matters has been so acutely persistent that every effort of the kind has proved quite in effectual, and hence the origin of the so-called misrepresentations. We are persuaded to think that Lord Dufferin's castigation is rather too severe, inasmuch as the frequency of the testimony of the Anglo-Indian Press on our side as to the judicious conduct of the Native Press on the whole in all matters of public importance enough to convince every fair mind of their loyal attitude towards the powers that be. If there has ever been any back-slidings on their part, it is the result of a want of full information, which Government would have done well to place at their disposal, rather than to tax them for perverse desire to misrepresent their action.—*Native Opinion.*

The *Subodha Patrika* says :—"We thank the Viceroy for this declaration and the Poona Sabha for bringing it about. The Commission may now be left to be judged by its work, especially as its composition meets with general approval. It is, however, fair to remember that in the absence of the correspondence which has led to this measure and which has not been published, in view of the repeated changes in the rules regarding admissions to the Civil Service all tending to the exclusion of natives from it, and in face of the frank admission of a previous Viceroy that the promises of open competition have been deliberately and must always be kept to the ear but broken to the hope, the view denounced by Lord Dufferin is not without some warrantry. The Civil Service was opened to Indians in 1856, and various investigations have from time to time been made regarding its working and its conditions, and so it is not easy to see what remains to be enquired into, especially in India amidst local prejudices and clashing interests, and this circumstance too ought to be allowed its weight. However with the explanations which the Viceroy has now been pleased to make all that remains to be done by our public bodies is heartily to accept his friendly challenge—'Now a door to enquiry is opened, and it only remains for you by the force and logic of your representations and of evidence you may be able to submit to make good your case.'"

GERMAN OPINION ON THE DELHI MANŒUVRES.

THOUGH there is no doubt that our foreign visitors of last year were really most favourably impressed with the physique and turn-out of our men, we have strong reason to believe that their opinion of the tactics and drill displayed at Delhi would, if openly expressed, have produced considerable commotion at Head-Quarters.

A lecture was delivered in Berlin, at the Institute corresponding to our United Service Institute in Whitehall, by one of our guests, and of this lecture, the *Pioneer* gives the general gist as follows :—

"First, with regard to the Infantry. The men show considerable aptitute for skirmishing, and are excellent for all Light Infantry duties, but the officers, as a body, seem never to have properly appreciated the difference between an advance guard, skirmishing fight and the decisive attack on a field of battle. The instructions for the attack were evidently drawn up by men entirely unacquainted with the European battle-fields of to-day. The attempt to avoid doubling up of different companies (eindoubliren) in the fighting line, by making each little company find its own support and reserve, is thoroughly impractical, for it would be impossible in actual warfare to ensure each little detachment coming up precisely in rear of the little section of the front to which it belongs ; it has the further defect of destroying, at the very commencement of the action, and unnecessarily, the Captain's control over his company. A man can command the extent of front required by the small English companies, but he cannot possibly keep in hand three separate bodies some 400 yards apart. As a consequence there is no unity of direction in the fighting line, and fire discipline is almost impossible to maintain.

"Besides, the English authorities do not appear to realise the losses inseparable from a general action, and that to carry a front of some 800 to a 1,000 yards it is necessary to put in a whole division. Battalions must be intermixed, before even a distance of 700 yards from the enemy has been reached, and by the time the zone of decision (about 300 yards) has been attained, whole regiments will be required. This danger can only be guarded against by accustoming the men in peace to act under the orders of the officer nearest to them, and on the part of the officers, by re-dividing amongst themselves the commands as each fresh reinforcement comes into line. This is the universal practice in Germany at present. The advance is altogether too slow ; the fact that losses increase in proportion to the length of time during which the target is exposed appears not to have occurred to them."*

"The advance of the fighting line by successive small fractions and by short rushes of 80 yards, we consider altogether impractical—the small fractions mask each other's fire and the short rushes unnecessarily tire the men. Nor are these short rushes long enough to carry them out of the average cone of dispersion of the shots aimed at them, and it is easier for the defender to keep on them than it is where each range has to be re-estimated and the sights re-adjusted.

"But most striking of all we consider to be the want of any true conception of the value of discipline in the fight. In camp and quarters the discipline of the English Army has always been very high, and formerly, when they fought in line, it was the admiration of all Europe. The writing of Generals Foy and Bugeaud, their defeated enemies, are well known in all German schools, and our own countrymen, who fought shoulder to shoulder with them in 1815, agree in the same high testimony ; yet it does not appear to have occurred to the modern school of English leaders that it was to this high discipline that they owed their successes, and that, if that degree of drill was necessary to ensure the success of an advance against smooth-bore muskets, whose fire was hardly effective at 200 yards, how much more, therefore, is it necessary, when the troops behind the fighting line have all to cross a fire-swept zone of some 1,500 yards in depth, without firing a shot in return. The innate love of fighting which may be expected in a volunteer army, and which none who have read the records of the Peninsular and Crimean wars and of their campaigns in India will deny them, renders an iron discipline all the more essential if the troops in rear are to be prevented from taking the law into their own hands and joining the fighting line without orders. This was exactly what the Prussian Guard Corps did at St. Privat.

"In Germany we look upon discipline as the main sheet anchor on which we rely to overcome man's inherent fear of death and danger and tighten up its bonds all the more when the critical moment arrives. In the English Army, on the contrary, exactly the reverse course is followed, and when the attack commences all the outward forms of discipline are abandoned.

"Turning now to the Cavalry. The material leaves nothing to be desired ; such men and such horses as the British Cavalry regiments in India have are not to be seen in any other country in the world. The Englishman is a born rider, and sits his horse with an ease and confidence our men can rarely attain to. The Native Cavalry also ride well, and even their horses are quite up to the average of our Hussar regiments. With such advantages, it is extraordinary that the Cavalry is not better than it is. But here again the want of experience in handling large bodies of Cavalry, the fatal fallacies which the breech-loader brought in its train, have all borne fruit. The general ideas on Cavalry taught in the English schools and the strong prejudice against them existing in the minds of the Umpire-Staff, who almost invariably order them out of action if they attack either Infantry or guns, have acted most prejudicially on all concerned. We ourselves knew what it was to suffer similary—before the glorious day of vionville, and can sympathise with our gallant comrades in arms ; but they labour also under the advantage of a defective system of drill and elementary training of men and horses. Absolute uniformity of time and pace are the very essentials of combined action in Cavalry tactics ; but little attention is paid to either.

"The independence of the squadron and the use of the squadron column are two other points ; but neither is as yet properly appreciated. Owing to the defective training of the young horses, and to the fact that the men are not taught to ride straight to their front (keeping their dressing by time and an occasional glance of the eye instead of by turning the head to the directing flank), the long advances in line are not well made, and the charge, though delivered at a high rate of speed, is wanting in cohesion, the files opening out and the ranks not being kept sufficiently distinct. The melee and pursuit are not enough practised. Finally, the systematic training of the horses to cover long distances at speed has been hitherto ignored. Great inequality also exists between the different regiments, both of the Native and British Cavalry. It is almost impossible to compare the two ends of the scale in either case, and this re-acts very prejudicially on their employment in brigade.

"The Native Cavalry also suffer from the disadvantage of drawing their young officers largely from the ranks of the Infantry, and who, having been trained for some years in the latter arm, fail to acquire that complete confidence in their new one which every cavalry man shoud have. Further, never having been grounded in the principles of military equitation, they do not possess the necessary routine knowledge nor a sense of its important bearing on efficiency.

"The efficiency of Artillery depends to such a large extent on accurate shooting that it is impossible to form an opinion of it in manœuvres. As with the other arms, the men and horses are of the first class and their discipline good ; but want of experience in the handling of large masses on the part of superior officers is apparent, and they were, moreover, much hampered by the provisional instructions published for the guidance of the higher commands during the manœuvres. The principle that Artillery should not fire over Infantry shows an extraordinary inability to grasp the conditions of a modern battle, and practically deprives the Infantry of the co-operation which is so essential to success. Even in a fight of one corps against another, it would be impossible for the Artillery to prepare the attack from a position on its flank, because, taking 2,000 yards as the distance between the two fronts, the outer battery of the line would be some 4,000 yards distant from the point of attack, and where several corps are fighting alongside of each other the idea is perfectly impracticable. It is a poor compliment to pay to their Infantry to say they cannot stand what every other army in Euprope stands willingly enough. The truth is the different arms of the Service in the English Army are not sufficiently closely united : there is too much caste spirit, they fail to perceive that each only exists for the other, and that the efficiency of an army is measured by the product, not the sum, of the efficiency of each arm."

* In the German attack, from the moment the signal for the advance is given, all troops in rear of the fighting line move off in quick time and never halt ; if the fighting line is checked, they close on it, and carry it on with them. The usual distance between successive lines is about 400 yards.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 19th November, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·880
Temperature of the Air	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·0
Dew Point	74·5
Relative humidity of Air	·842
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ..	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	84·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	74·6
General Directions of Wind.*	NW. E. NW. NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	221

* From midnight to midnight.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY.—Monsieur Manes, the newly appointed Governor of the French Establishments in India, arrived in Pondicherry by the French mail steamer Tibre, on Tuesday evening, the 16th instant, and landed at eight o'clock the following morning. The vessel was expected to reach Pondicherry in the early morning of Tuesday, and preparations were made accordingly, but the wind and current interfered with her progress, and she only dropped anchor at sundown, when it was just too late to land ; the officials and school children, however, benefited by the delay, as it gave them two holidays instead of one. At sunrise on Wednesday, the Captain of the Port and an Aide-de-Camp from Government House went on board the steamer to receive his Excellency's instructions regarding the landing, and in accordance with arrangements then made, the new Governor of the Franco-Indian Colonies placed his foot for the first time on Pondicherry soil at about eight o'clock, amid the booming of 13 guns fired from the saluting battery. The whole of the available strength of the Sepoy Battalion, with band and colours, was drawn up in line, on either side the *place Dupleix*. The pier, and the road to Goverment House, were decorated with flags and evergreens, and at the land end of the pier, a handsome pendal was erected, in which were assembled the city authorities ; on reaching this point the acting Mayor of the Corporation delivered an oration, welcoming Monsieur Manes to Pondicherry. From the Municipal pendal his Excellency walked, escorted by the Mayor, to Government House, where were assembled the whole of the chief functionaries and the Members of the Privy, Local, and General Councils. At the entrance he was met by the late Acting Governor, Monsieur Celoron de Blainville, and conducted to the Audience Chamber, where he was introduced to the heads of Departments, and the principal officials of the Colony. Monsieur Manes seems to be well informed upon the financial position of the Colony, and to rightly appreciate the gravity of the case, which, however, he regards, as only temporary. As Director of the Interior of the flourishing Colony of Bourbon, his Excellency has had many years' experience in financial matters, and it is to be hoped he may be able to steer the colony clear of the rocks ahead. The new Governor is about fifty-four years of age, rather below middle height, and very slim. He has a pleasing expression of countenance, in which is discernible determination of character and self-reliance. He is accompanied by Madame Manes and two sons.—*Mail.*

DEATH OF A BURMESE PRINCESS AT PONDICHERRY.—Oungtha Iwaza, the grandmother of the Meingoon Prince, died at Pondicherry, at the residence of her grandson, on Wednesday evening, the 10th instant, at the advanced age of ninety-four years, and was buried on the following morning. The funeral was a very unostentatious one. The *cortège* moved from the Prince's residence at 8 o'clock, preceded by the whole of the Royal household, the family priest, Poongy Bur walking in advance of the procession and carrying a small vessel containing incense. The whole of the mourners, including the Prince and the two daughters of the deceased were bareheaded, and wore loose coarse white clothes. The teakwood coffin was perfectly plain, the inside being lined with velvet, and the outside covered with cloth, over which was laid a covering of green gauze ; the hearse was drawn by the male members of the family and their dependants, the Prince assisting. Seven large umbrellas, covered with white cloth and attached to long white poles tipped with transparent amber surmounted the coffin, on either side of which walked three attendants carrying huge fans. The procession was not a large one, his Highness's household having been largely reduced from time to time so that now it barely number thirty, all old. Alms, in the shape of coppers and small silver coins were distributed among the poor, both at the residence and the agreement. After the religious ceremonies had been performed by the priest, the relatives of the deceased strewed wreaths and garlands of flowers and broke bottles of perfumes over the coffin. The local administration generously presented, the prince with a piece of land adjoining the Protestant Cemetery, to be used as a burying-ground for his Highness's family. —*Ibid.*

THE QUEE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.

ALTHOUGH Consols in London yesterday remained unaltered at 102, the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan improved ⅛, to 100⅞, and Rupee Paper as quoted by Reuter exhibits a rise of ⅛ in 4 and 3-16 in 4½ per cent.

The Manchester market yesterday was only called quiet but steady, although prices were advanced 1½d. per piece in Shirtings, ⅛d. in light Goods and ¼d. per lb. in Twist. The improvement in values, however, in reality took place about a week ago, which explains the apparent discrepancy between the tone and prices. At the same time, though it shows how valueless for business purposes Reuter's messages are, Manchester quotations being occasionally only given at intervals of several weeks.

COTTON at Home displays a somewhat stronger tone again. The closing report yesterday was only quiet, but the sales were estimated at 10,000 bales, including 600 Surats, while prices of Americans were 3-32d. higher on the Spot, and 1-64d. to 1-32d. to arrive. To-day's market closed steady, the sales of Surats being 1,200 out of a total of 8,000 bales, and American arrivals are again 1-64d. to 3-64d. dearer. In New York Futures yesterday were 6 points, and to-day further 3 points higher, Spot stuff remaining unaltered.

The weekly statistics, of which we subjoin our usual comparison, present on this occasion few features of marked importance. The week's Receipts at the American ports are within 1,000 bales of the corresponding period last year, and the total for the season to date only 11,000 bales less. Lancashire still continues to take the bulk of the crop, Continental spinners apparently having less confidence in the existing range of prices, a disposition they also manifest in regard to Surats, of which their purchase so far and their demand at the moment are equally restricted. The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe has increased by 200,000 bales on the week, making it 57,000 bales over last year, although 80,000 bales less than the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1886	1885	1884
Week's receipts.....	268,000	269,000	257,000
,, exports to U. K.....	85,000	90,000	120,000
,, ,, Continent..	28,000	119,000	78,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2,148,000	2,159,400	2,209,800
,, exports to U. K. ,, ..	753,000	694,200	730,000
,, ,, Cont. ,, ..	370,000	565,900	504,100
,, Stock in the Ports	856,000	778,000	801,000
Saturday's Receipts	38,000	37,000	44,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 19th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1886	1885	1884
Total supply of all kinds.....	2,381,000	2,323,480	2,461,300
,, ,, Surats	224,000	127,440	381,240

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool.....	401,000	388,850	422,580
,, London	18,000	20,000	55,000
American Afloat	270,000	220,000	257,000
East Indian ,, ...	15,000	5,000	21,000
	704,000	633,850	755,580
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 3-16d.	5 3-16d.	5¼d.
,, Good Fair Dholleras ...	3¼d.	4¼d.	4¼d.
Difference	1 7-16d.	13-16d.	1¾d.

Our local market for the staple is exceedingly quiet still, the firmness in Liverpool being in no way productive of any increased demand on the part of exporters. Sellers for Future delivery are perhaps less disposed to press sales, but Ready stuff, more especially Bengals, are being pushed off as buyers offer.

WHEAT comes quiet but steady from Home. Here the demand is decidedly quieter, and with larger supplies both here and at the leading up-country centres, the indications are towards lower rates, although as yet an actual decline can scarcely be quoted.

The following were the Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday :—

Cotton.....	3,371 bales.
Wheat	48,013 cwt.
Linseed	9,473 ,,
Rapeseed	1,706 ,,
Gingelly seed	14,910 ,,

These figures exhibit a very distinct improvement in the matter of supplies.

FREIGHTS have not altered materially in position, but if anything there is a show of greater steadiness which may gain ground if supplies of produce go on improving. We quote the following as current rates :—

Liverpool.....Ready		17s. 6d. Cotton.
London.....	,,	20s. Meast.
Continent.....	,,	16s. 3d.
Open Charter.....	,,	16s. 3d.
Antwerp	,,	18s. 9s. Cotton.
Marseilles	,,	17s. 6d.
Genoa	,,	17s. 6s.
Trieste-Venice.....	,,	25s. at 2s. Exchange.

EXCHANGE :—With Bar Silver in London quoted 1-16d. higher at 4d. per oz., our market opened with a considerable display of firmness in the morning, and the Banks all named the ready rates for drawing well forward. As Calcutta however did not come particularly strong, the tone was a shade quieter at the close, although ready rates remained unchanged. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 6d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight ...	1s. 6 1-16d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ...	1s. 4d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ...	1·92½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady but not active, Fours remain at Rs. 97 13-16, but Fours-and-a-half are down to Rs. 101½, and few buyers at that.

SHARES generally remain unaltered in value. In Spinning and Weaving Mills, Empress are Rs. 5 higher, Alliance and Queen Rs 5 lower, Mofussil Press shares are slightly firmer at Rs. 395. Kaiser-i-Hind Gold mines are quoted at Rs. 17½.

(For Bombay Bills and Stock List, see page 3.)

SAFETY versus DANGER.

TO buy spectacles is easy enough, but to get properly suited is another thing. Much danger, as well as inconvenience and expense, is invariably saved by consulting a leading specialist, you are invited first to try elsewhere, and then consult Mr. N. LAZARUS, whose perfect, simple and patented methods of examination have been testified to by the greatest living celebrities.

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Best quality and finish.

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TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

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SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

A. 105-23—Foreign Armies.
115-32—Extracts from Thackeray's Writings.
112-33—Orient. J. Cook.
188-11—Natural History, H. A. Nicholson, M. D,
203- 9—Thrilling Tales, Dr. Macaulay.
B. 22-22—John Jerome, J. Ingelow.
66-21—Quite True, D. Russell.
82-21—Round about Papers, W. M. Thackeray.
93-23—Elster's folly, Mrs. H. Wood.
22-24—Injury and Insult, F. Dostoleffsky.
22-23—Red Rooney, R. M. Ballantyne.
22-25—Driven Home, E. Owen.
98-17—A Modern Telemachus, C. M. Yonge.
98-18—Sir Percival, J. H. Short house.
98-19—Neaera, J. W. Graham.
98-20—Margaret Jermine, F. Madoc.
C. 25-31—Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of the Madras Presidency, 1885.
30- 2—Records of the Geological Survey of India, 1886.
D. 5- 8—Diseases of Tropical Climates, W. M. Maclean.
32- 1—Law Reports, Calcutta, Vol. 13, Pt. 5, 1886.
31- 1— Do. Madras Vol. 9, Pt. 10, 1886.
36- 1— Do. Allahabad, Vol. 8, Pt. 11, 1886.

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As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last THIRTY years, that is to say, long before any struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fact, by puffing his wares under a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.

MARKS AND COMPANY, Ld,
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MUNSHI MAHOMED ALI GHARE—November 17, at Null Bazar, Mrs. Munshi Mahomed Ali Ghare, of consumption, aged 21 years, deeply regretted by her relatives.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CORSE-SCOTT—November 16, at Upper Dharmsala, the wife of Major J Corse-Scott, 2nd Battalion, 1st Goorkha Light Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

OWEN—NEWMARCH—November 16, at Holy Trinity Church, Sialkot, by the Rev C W Hume, M A, Captain H O'B Owen, R A, eldest son of Major-General C H Owen, late R A, to Amy, eldest daughter of Colonel G Newmarch, R E.

DEATHS.

CATOR—November 11, at Calcutta, the wife of G F Cator, third son of Capt J B Cator, R N, Conservator, River Humber, of a daughter.

BRANDER—November 13, at Peshawur, Frank Salisbury, infant son of Surgeon E S Brander, 21st Punjab Infantry, aged 1 month and 17 days.

WILSON—November 6, at his residence, "Longwood," Kasauli, Punjab, John Wilson, of the firm of Messrs. John Wilson and Co., aged 55 years, deeply regretted.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1886.

THE Viceroy's visit to Poona, which at the beginning of last week seemed likely to be abandoned, has proved to be an event of very striking political importance. His Excellency had already scattered speeches freely by the way, but they were for the most part complimentary or in acknowledgment of others that were complimentary, and from the point of view of policy there was little in them that could serve, or that seemed to serve, any purposes beyond those of the hour. But at Poona Lord Dufferin found himself in a political atmosphere, and in the presence of a political audience, and he yielded to the *genius loci* of the old Mahratta capital with an earnestness which must make a very deep impression upon public opinion. He evidently felt that he had a message to deliver, and he gave it in all the strength of a deep conviction of its truth. We are not the less impressed by it for the knowledge that it was for the most part delivered to the address of no one in particular in Western India. The Viceroy had, on the whole, a sympathetic audience, and one quite ready to respond to his appeal from the passionate unfairness of Bengali criticism to the juster estimate of the West. The Sarvajanik Sabha, for instance, had already repudiated the sceptical forebodings as to the ultimate result of the inquiries of the Public Service Commission that have had currency in the Bengal press for some weeks past. They had done this with a frankness which warrants the belief that they will fully endorse the severe condemnation which his Excellency has passed upon these obviously foolish and obviously unjust forecasts. They, indeed, would be amongst the least reasonable of men if they were to give only a grudging assent to what the Viceroy said upon this head. Their own experience has been on the whole successful and influential. They in the brief period of their existence have done something to guide the courses of public opinion in this presidency and to influence the policy of Government. But they do not forget—nor would it be fair to them if other people were to forget—that they owe such political success as they have enjoyed to the good sense and reasonableness with which they have in the main carried on their efforts. The politicians of the Deccan have not been always wise, but the most distrustful observer of their proceedings would not charge them with having at any time given way to the foolishness which has overborne the agitators in Bengal in their latest freak. They have had equally good chances for perpetrating equal folly. Last year, for instance, the appointment of the Forest Commission gave them an admirable opportunity, if they had cared to use it, for charging the Government of Bombay with indulging in some fraudulent pastime. Somebody, even in Poona, might doubtless have found comfort for his soul in proclaiming to the world that a Commission nominally appointed to redress the grievances of the forest population and to lighten their burdens was really meant to make their grievances more grievous and their burdens more heavy. But in Western India the utterance of follies of that sort is left to voices too feeble to be heard on the highway. Our political associations are at least wise enough to know that no cause can be served by tendering in its behalf evidence which carries with it irresistible imputations upon the sanity of the witnesses. They have tired reasonable suggestion and criticism, and they have not found it to fail. They have left the other sort of suggestion and the other sort of criticism to other people, who have succeeded only in squandering whatever influence they may have possessed, and in hopelessly discrediting themselves in the eyes of any tribunal before which they may wish to be heard.

Lord Dufferin has certainly not been in a hurry to condemn these people. He has permitted his censures to be anticipated over and over again by unofficial and disinterested observers, who have watched with no small concern the elaborate efforts which certain guides of native opinion have made to vitiate the stream of public sentiment in all that relates to the Government. We gather from some passages in his speech at Poona that it has certainly not been through indifference to what people have said about the policy of his Government that he kept silence on the subject until last Saturday. He has been astonished and disheartened at the insinuations and the accusations which have been directed against the Government of India by a portion of the native Press in relation to this question of the appointment of a commission of enquiry into the conditions of entrance into the public service in India. We know of only one consideration which could mitigate the disheartening effect of such criticism—the consideration, namely, that so many of those who are indulging in it are beginners in their art and are not quite aware of the harm they are doing to the cause they profess to serve. The vernacular Press of India is an institution of recent growth; and those who contribute to it have not had time to learn what their responsibility is or how journalistic judgments are to acquire weight. The Anglo-Indian journals themselves have not long passed out of the adolescent period in which vituperation did duty for the weightier and more sober judgments of an impartial intelligence. It would be possible, therefore, to expect too much in regard to the behaviour of the native Press at this stage of its existence. But it would be equally possible to expect too little. We can make no excuse for reckless misrepresentation, even when it is countenanced by patrons of discontent who have held high position in the service of the Crown in India. Deliberate attempts to discredit the Government in the eyes of its subjects, to convict it of "base, mean and abominable tricks," are not to be extenuated by the plea that those who make them are trying their 'prentice hand at journalism. We do not leave dynamite in the hands of children and then let them go on unchecked from disaster to disaster because they are too young to have mastered the science of explosives. It may be well for the journalistic dynamitards of Bengal to remember that though the liberty of criticism which prevails under the British flag is wider than that which has been conceded by any power in the world, this liberty does not extend so far as to include an absolute freedom of misrepresentation, even when the acts misrepresented are those of the Government. The Government of India is strong, but it would err if, presuming upon its strength, it allowed people to have an absolutely free hand in setting themselves to propagate the belief that it is deliberately deceiving the people and conspiring against their liberties. We have on the other side of India the strange sight of a press which enjoys Jacobinical license, but is free from the risk of Jacobinical discipline—a remarkable monument to the mildness of our rule, little though it serves to bring that rule under the influence of a sound and true public opinion.

The remedy for the particular evil which Lord Dufferin has spoken may not be easy to find. None that is at present available promises more than the appeal which the Viceroy has just made to the good-sense of the progressive society of Western India. Being themselves experienced in political criticism, and having on many occasions resorted to it with salutary effect, there is scarcely any public body in the country to whom the appeal could have been more appropriately made. Unless the ear of Bengal is quite closed against the voice of sense and truth it ought to be listened to when it finds acquiescence in the judgment of the politicians of Western India. It is open to the Calcutta editors to brand as time-servers and sycophants—as they do brand those of their countrymen who vex them with home truths,—the Mahratta politicians who think it is not quite unreasonable to take the Government at their word. Lord Dufferin has best met the allegations with which the policy of his Government has been assailed by taking the judgement upon them of a community whose hearts are at least as much set upon progress as those of the men on the other side of India who protest so loudly, but with so little avail. The spectacle at Poona the the other day suggests a striking contrast between eastern and western ways of influencing Governmeutal opinion and action. The politicians of the Deccan, whatever their dreams may be, have at all events a capacity for putting their waking thoughts into reasonable phrases. They challenge no indignant remonstrance, even when they ask what it is impossible to grant. They can be reasoned with, even where they entirely fail to establish their claims. But people who denounce as trickery and imposture the obviously honest endeavours of a Government to put themselves abreast of popular aspirations cannot be argued with. They become the subjects of a protest, and they strengthen as no official bigots or the unbending conservatism of the unofficial English in India can strengthen, the case of those who stand out against any further liberalizing of the institutions of the country. Calcutta can scarcely be aware of the obstacle that it is raising to the application of the representative principle to the machinery of government in India. A people who can deliberately lay themselves out for making abortive an inquiry like that into the public services would make short work of any legislative system in which they were permitted by representative means to work their mischievous will.

Two satisfactory announcements are made to-day in regard to the proposed Imperial Institute. One is that the Colonial and Indian Exhibition is not to be re-opened next year, an announcement which carries with it the implication that there is no longer any thought of making a re-opened exhibition the nucleus of the Institute. The other is that the foundation of the Institute is to be laid next year on a site somewhere between Whitehall and Westminster. The best part of this intimation is its exclusion of all possibility of the Institute being located at South Kensington. The objections to that course have been set forth clearly enough, and the Prince of Wales deserves credit for the tact and good sense with which he has overcome the influences, powerful as they were, which for some time weighed in its favour. His Royal Highness has herein paid proper regard to the strong expression of opinion which has gone forth from the city and other centres of commercial influence. It may be that the ideal site for convenience and for proximity to trading localities is not to be found even between Whitehall and Westminster. But this will be much better than South Kensington and the region of midsummer night's diversions, and it will be easily accesible from the city. The Colonials will take kindly to a site anywhere in that neighbourhood, because of its nearness to the offices of the Agents-General of the Colonies, who are nearly all located in Victoria Street. The project, at all events, has been shorn of a feature which seemed decidedly objectionable, and which would certainly have militated against its acceptability both at home and abroad. So long, indeed, as there was any doubt upon this particular point, it was in every way desirable not to bring it officially before the public in this country. The Madras Government, it is true, have broached it already, but they are not necessarily to be commended for being in advance of the neighbour Presidencies. Even now there is still much that is obscure in connection with the project, and, although Madras has taken time by the forelock—and even Singapore, where, as we learn by the papers received by Saturday's mail, the Governor of the Straits Settlements has presided over a meeting in support of it—the Government of Bombay will do no harm in allowing the matter to stand over for a little longer. Lord Reay has not as yet set up as a clairvoyant, and we should be much surprised if he were able to inform a meeting held at any early date what are the precise objects of the Institution which it is proposed to establish. Nothing will be lost by postponing such effort as may be made in Bombay in support of the project until it is known what the project is that we are to be invited to support.

THE VICEROY AND THE POONA ADDRESSES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 19,

I have to supplement the telegrams conveying the substance of the several addresses presented to his Excellency the Viceroy at the Council Hall this afternoon, by the full text of their welcomes to his Excellency, and of the replies which Lord Dufferin delivered in the presence of the deputations from the Municipality of Poona, the Sarvajanik Sabha, and the Deccan Education Society. Taking them in the order in which they were received by his Excellency, first comes that from the local Corporation. The address, which was read by the president, Mr. Dorabjee Pudumjee, ran as follows :—

May it please your Lordship,—We, the Municipal Commissioners of the city of Poona, on behalf of the citizens of Poona, respectively beg to approach your Lordship with an expression of our heartfelt gratitude for your kind visit to this city, and we beg to offer your Excellency and Lady Dufferin a respectful and sincere welcome. Though your Lordship's stay here is unavoidably short, the kindness with which your Lordship has spared time for it enhances our feelings of gratitude to your Lordship and of loyalty to her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen-Empress of India, and to her Throne. Under the benign British Government we enjoy security of person and property and the blessings of perfect and uninterrupted peace; the consequence of which is the steady growth of civilization and prosperity, the development of industrial and intellectual pursuits, and the extension of powers of local administration to us. As soon as your Excellency assumed charge of your Viceregal duties, your Excellency generously declared that the young plant of Local Self-Government would be carefully watered and trained. This declaration has borne good fruit. The ancient city of Poona now enjoys the special privilege, conferred on it in appreciation of the intellectual progress manifested by it, of electing two-thirds of the members who constitute its Municipality, besides the right granted to the Municipal Commissioners of nominating their own president. Our industrial institutions are steadily enlarging their scope and increasing in number year by year. A large paper mill is now being erected in Poona, which owes its existence, we may say, to the aid and encouragement extended to it both by the Supreme Government and the Bombay Government. A black-lead-pencil manufactory has been recently started. Iron founduries are being established, and the manufacture of metallic vessels for use and ornament as well as of silk and lace goods is annually increasing. We are aware that your Excellency takes a keen interest in promoting the development of Indian industries, and that your Excellency's Government will give all needed help to foster and promote the industrial pursuits of Poona. This city was formerly the seat of the Government of the Peshwas, especially in days when that Government was at the zenith of its greatness, but as a consequence of the fall of that Government the city also suffered. We are, however, glad that it is again taking its position as one of the leading towns of the Indian Empire. Being the seat of the Local Government for half the year, Poona ranks now second only to Bombay in this Presidency, while in intellectual progress and as a centre of education and reform it can rival any of the most advanced towns in India. We attribute this prosperity to the benign British rule. In conclusion, we hope and trust that your Excellency will carry with you a favourable impression of this historical city.

His Excellency the Viceroy, to whom the members had been presented, said in reply :—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I regret extremely that owing to the pressure of various occupations during my short stay in Bombay it has been absolutely impossible for me to prepare beforehand a fitting and suitable reply to the loyal address with which you have been good enough to welcome my arrival in Poona. In a day or two I shall have the honour of forwarding to your president my formal reply to that document. In the meantime you must allow me, as best I may with a few casual expressions, to convey to you the very great satisfaction I feel at finding myself in your midst. You have rightly said that Poona is one of the great historical cities of India; its annals are full of picturesque incident, and are connected with many heroic and noble circumstances; and I am glad to think that though shorn in some respects of its ancient glory as the capital of a great local power, that power is now perhaps even more worthily represented by the remarkable intellectual activity which I am well aware is generated amongst your intelligent population. I am glad to think moreover that it is not only the centre of mental activity, but that it is also the seat and home of a flourishing industry. I can assure you that there is nothing which lies nearer to my heart than to do everything in my power to stimulate and promote the industrial interests of India. I believe one of the great needs at the present moment is in some measure to relieve the pressure upon the land which is created by the rapidity with which the agricultural population is trenching on the means of its subsistence by finding employment for its redundant members in agricultural, mechanical and other cognate employments. I am also very sensible of the friendly terms in which you have referred to myself. I can only say that I regret extremely that my passage should be so rapid, and I have only consented to its present confined limits in the hope that at some future and I trust no distant time I may find it in my power to pay you a longer visit. In conclusion, Mr. President and gentlemen, allow me to assure you that I have heard with the very greatest satisfaction of the admirable manner in which the leading citizens of Poona have devoted their time and their talents to the public service as members of the Municipality. The Government of India look to the municipals councils of the land as one of the best securities not only for the good government of the urban districts, but as giving a most excellent opportunity to the leading members of the community in the difficult and laborious arts of the administration. Depend upon it, gentlemen, the more you can succeed in proving to English public opinion that you have wisely, energetically and successfully availed yourselves of the opportunities afforded you by the grant of municipal institutions, the more ready will the people and the Government of India be still further to liberalise your institutions. (Applause.)

The presentation of the address from the Sarvajanik Sabha, and the elaborate reply with which his Excellency favoured the deputation, occupied nearly three-quarters of an hour. Mr. Arthur Crawford, the Commissioner, presented Mr. K. L. Nulkar, the chairman of the Sabha and the members of the Council. The speech of his Excellency, which I have already telegraphed you, was entirely unpremeditated on the part of the Viceroy, and came equally as a surprise upon his staff as upon his audience. His Excellency spoke for half an hour, without note or reference of any kind in his possession, without even a glance at the closely-printed pages of the address to which he was replying. His delivery was full of fire and spirit, and the address was an oratorical effort of the highest order. It created a profound impression on the assembly who listened, standing, with anxious attention, and at the close, as the Viceroy returned to his seat beside the Countess of Dufferin, his Excellency was warmly applauded. This is the address of the Sabha :—

May it please your Lordship.—We, the members of a deputation from the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (an association established more than fifteen years since, for representing the wants and wishes of the people of the Deccan), crave permission to offer your Lordship and Lady Dufferin a loyal welcome to this city of ancient renown, as the capital of the Maharashtra; and we humbly beg that your Lordship will be pleased to convey to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India a sense of he deeply loyal devotion which all classes of people in this part of the country, in common with their fellow-countrymen elsewhere, feel towards her Majesty for the blessings which they enjoy under her benign and merciful rule. The Sarvajanik Sabha is fully conscious of the fact that on account of special circumstances the external policy occupied a large portion of your Lordship's attention during the last two years; but we still feel very grateful to your Lordship that amidst so many cares the domestic needs of the country formed none the less object of your deep and anxious solicitude. The Sarvajanik Sabha, however, have to acknowledge that your Lordship's Government has instituted two important measures, and, with your Lordship's permission, we propose briefly to refer to them here. The Finance Committee, which is now drawing its labours to a close, will, we earnestly hope, be able to submit such proposals for effecting retrenchments in the present overgrown expenditure of the administration as will afford a substantial relief to the Treasury, without in any way prejudically affecting the efficiency of the administration, or without in any way retarding the onward march of the country in its material, moral, educational, and polical development. The proposals which the Finance Committee may be deliberating upon are not yet authoritatively known, but deep excitement prevails among the people of the Maharashtra, in consequence of an almost authoritative announcement which has been circulating during the past few weeks that, whatever may be the results of the labours of the Finance Committee in other directions, it is proposed by that Committee, presumably in ignorance of the very important reservations distinctively and authoritatively laid down in the Education Despatch of 1854, and in direct violation of the recommendations of the Education Commission,—the Commission having distinctly and in unequivocal terms recommended, and the Government of your Lordship's predecessor having, with the full approval of the Secretary of State for India, accepted that recommendation, that none of the existing institutions of the higher order in this presidency should be transferred to private enterprise, except in response to a *genuine* and *voluntary* demand on the part of some fully competent local body—to practically "abandon" not only to "probable," but to certain, "decay" a most flourishing, and, prospectively, more flourishing educational institution of the higher order in this part of the country, like the Deccan College, an institution which is very highly valued by all classes of the people, and more especially by those for whose special benefit it was originally intended by its founder, and which till very recently was regarded even by Government as one not "entirely provided" by the State. As compared with the other overgrown departments, the Education Department, not only in this but in other presidencies also, ought to be the last to be subjected to such an operation as retrenchment; because the provision now made in all the branches of this particularly very useful Department has been admittedly very inadequate as compared with the provision made in other civilized countries which, unlike India, do not stand in need of so much direct State aid in educational matters. We, however, feel confident that neither the Bombay Government, presided over by so eminent an educationist as his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Reay, C.I.E., LL.D., nor the Government of India, under the sympathetic guidance of so appreciative an admirer of the existing system of higher education in the country as your Lordship, will be a party to sanction such a retrograde measure, and we accordingly pray that agreeably to the policy, announced after mature deliberation in October 1884 by your Lordship's predecessor, the Government of India will enable this and the other Provincial Governments to promote the cause of education generally and of higher education especially, because, as justly observed by Mr. Howard, a former Director of Public Instruction in this Presidency, "superior education is in all countries *the only kind* of education that is reproductive." On an occasion like the present, we believe we owe it to your Lordship thus to briefly but prominently notice a local question of so much importance, the deep interest excited by which can be seen from the fact that during the past few weeks largely attended and influentially supported public meetings have been held in the principal cities of the Maharashtra for protesting against the contemplated step, which if unfortunately sanctioned is certain to leave a wound in the hearts of the people of Maharashtra not easy to heal; because the institution has become dear to them as much by its ever-growing usefulness and unvarying success as by its political origin and traditions; and we humbly and respectfully submit that it is at the best an extremely questionable policy to run the risk of just unpopularity for the sake of saving a few thousand rupees per annum. Similarly we beg to avail ourselves of the present opportunity to offer to your Lordship the grateful thanks of the people of this province for your having induced her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India to sanction the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry into the Covenanted Civil Service and its other allied branches with a view to the devising of a scheme which may be reasonably expected to "do *full* justice to the claims of natives of India to higher and more extensive employment in the Public Service." In alluding to this measure it would be wrong in a representative body like this association not to notice the scepticism which prevails as to the ultimate result of the labours of this Commission. The Sabha is, however, most willing to asure your Lordship that it does not share any such feeling, and it hopes that under the auspices of a statesman of your Lordship's firmness, political sagacity and breadth of sympathies, the labours of the Public Service Commission will be crowned with success by securing, during your Excellency's Viceroyalty, a full measure of justice to all rightful aspirations of the natives of the country. The composition of this Commission, so far as it has been already announced, is calculated to inspire confidence in the thorough and impartial character of the inquiry. There is, however, one point connected with the composition of the Commission to which, with your Lordship permission, we beg to request your attention. By the Resolution announcing the appointment of the Commission, your Lordship has already reserved to yourself "the power of making, after due consideration and inquiry, additional nominations, with a view to the more complete representation of native views." With all due respect, we beg to humbly submit that the noble and important object implied by this very judicious reservation will be most effectually served if two native members instead of only one be appointed from each of the three presidencies, including the Punjab, as your Lordship has already been pleased to do in the case of the Bombay Presidency and the North-West Provinces including Oudh, and one each for the Central Provinces and the old Province of British Burma. Such an enlargement of the composition of the Commission will, in our humble opinion, secure that "complete representation of native views" to which due importance has already been attached in the Resolution. The other recommending feature of the proposed enlargement is that, should your Lordship's Government be pleased to approve of it, it will enable your Lordship to secure an adequate representation as has been happily secured in the two provinces named above, of both the great subdivisions of the native community of this vast empire, *viz.*, Hindus and Mahomedans, which we apprehend will not be secured under the scheme laid down in the Resolution. Such a course as has been respectfully suggested above appears to the Sarvajanik Sabha to be all the more necessary, because, as intimated in the Resolution, the Commission is expected to draw up a scheme which should "possess the necessary elements of finality," and should "do full justice to the claims of the natives of India to higher and more extensive employment in the Public Service."

Connected with the forementioned subjects in a greater or less degree is one which has now for some time past excited a great deal of discussion, and to which we crave permission to prominently request your Lordship's attention. This subject relates to the improvement and development of our Legislative Councils both, by the introduction into them of an adequately strong representative element, and by enlarging their powers in the direction of enabling Members of Council to exercise some effective and wholesome control on the annual expenditure of public revenues in their respective jurisdictions, and in the direction of empowering them to exercise the reasonable right of interpellation. It is now a full quarter of a century since the existing Legislative Councils were established, and both the experience gained and the advance made in the gradual growth of public opinion of a fairly responsible character during the same period deserve, in our humble opinion, to be duly recognized in the manner suggested above. The leaders of both the great political parties, who alternately guide the fortunes of the British Empire, have now fully recognized the desirability and necessity of instituting an exhantive inquiry into the working of the Government of India Act of 1858, as amended by the Acts of 1869 and 1876, and should the Parliamentary Committee about to be appointed for that purpose follow the same course that was pursued by its predecessor more than thirty years since, it is probable that the question of the working of the Indian Councils Act of 1861 will engage its prominent attention, and we have, in view of such a very probable contingency, to humbly suggest, for the favourable consideration of your Lordship's Government, that a full inquiry into the subject should be instituted in India by the appointment of a small Commission, constituted like the Civil Service Commission in all essential respects. Such a preliminary investigation of the subject by a competent Commission in India will, we respectfully submit, prove of great use to the Parliamentary Committee so as to enable it to advise Parliament as to the nature and extent of the modifications of the existing system which may be deemed necessary. We feel confident that the result of such an investigation will clearly demonstrate both the desirability and necessity of devising some scheme for the improvement and development of our Legislative Councils in the direction indicated above and in the third Resolution unanimously adopted after a prolonged debate by the Indian National Congress at its first meeting last year. As regards the introduction into the Councils of a *bona fide* representative element in some form or other, it may be useful here to prominently notice the significant fact that your Lordship's predecessor very justly deemed the time to be ripe enough to justify the introduction of a very important and significant departure, even though it was confined to one case, from the system usually followed in making nominations to the Supreme Legislative Council, and that your Lordship also was pleased to affirm the wisdom of the first departure by repeating it with equal success on a subsequent occasion. The particular significance of this remarkable instance, as bearing on the subject to which we have ventured to request your attention, need not be enlarged upon here, for the reason that it is unnecessary and would be an unjustifiable encroachment upon your Lordship's valuable time and great indulgence in having permitted us to lay our humble suggestions for the favourable consideration of your Lordship's Government. In conclusion, we thank your Lordship for your great condescension in having accepted this humble address at our hands, and pray that the Almighty will grant you health and strength to discharge adequately the noble trust reposed in you by our gracious Sovereign.

There still remained the third address prepared by the Deccan Education Society, whose Council attended headed by Dr. Bhandarkar, and were presented by the Director of Public Instruction. Their address ran as follows :—

May it please your Excellency,—The members of the Council of the Deccan Education Society beg leave to respectfully approach your Excellency with this address of welcome on your Lordship's arrival to this city, which, as the centre of intellectual activities, holds a prominent place in the Deccan. This society is the first institution of its kind, at least in this part of the country, being founded solely for the purpose of imparting instruction in ways adapted to the wants of the people. It owes its origin to the establishment of the new English school which was started in 1880 by the late Mr. Vishnu Krishna Chiplunkar in conjunction with two of the present life-members, with the object of cheapening and facilitating education. The movement was so heartily appreciated by the public and met with such active sympathy that within the short period of five years, the then managers of the new English school were in a position to place it on a permanent footing by the formation of the society in 1884. After this the progress of the movement was so rapid that the society was able to open an Arts College of its own on the sixth anniversary of the new English school. This College was, by permission, named "Fergusson College" in recognition of the deep interest taken by the Right Hon'ble Sir James Fergusson, Bart., the then Governor of Bombay, in the development of our scheme and the furtherance of the cause of private education in the Deccan generally. Before he left the shores of this country he was pleased to commend this society to the fostering care of his Excellency Lord Reay, in a speech delivered on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the Society's School and College buildings on the 5th of March 1885; and it gives the Council great pleasure to state that his Lordship's Government has been very sympathetic in promoting the interests of the society and enabling it to accomplish, though as yet to a partial extent, the objects aimed it. Your Excellency is fully aware how important a part private enterprise plays in the educational machinery of the country, and what the advantages of such a system, when properly organized and encouraged, are, both to the people and to Government. One of the main objects of the D. E. Society is to have a central collegiate intituition which will enable it to start schools, similar to the new English school, in other parts of the Presidency, as circumstances may permit, and thus cover, if possible, the Deccan with a network of schools under the direction and control of an organized body. The Fergusson College, opened last year is a beginning in that direction; but the Council cannot expect that their ultimate objects will be soon realized unless the full development of the College has been reached, and unless the Professors are able to send forth into the world graduates trained by themselves and imbued with their spirit, principles, and aspirations. The Council are glad to state that the generous support given by some of the enlightened and liberal-minded Chiefs and Princes of India has considerably helped the progress of the movement, and they feel no doubt that if other Princes come forward with liberal support to aid the Society, and Government extend their moral and material support to supplement their efforts, the aims referred to above will be realized at no distant date, and the College of the Society will win for itself a place in the educational institutions of the country. If unfortunately considerations of great financial pressure render it necessary for Government to make reductions in the educational as in other departments of the public service, the Council of the Society beg to

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BULGARIAN CRISIS.

TIRNOVA, Nov. 20.

General Kaulbars and all the Russian Consuls in Bulgaria and Roumelia have left, and the protection of Russian subjects has been entrusted to the French Consular body.

SIR ROBERT HAMILTON.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Sir Robert Hamilton has been appointed Governor of Tasmania.

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Mr. H. S. King, M.P. for Hull, has submitted a test case for the opinion of Mr. Horace Davey, Q.C., whether the rules for pensions affecting the Uncovenanted Service in India entitle the Uncovenanted Civilians to have their pensions paid in sterling at 2s. the rupee.

The learned gentleman thinks that there is no legal remedy in any instance.

THE RUSSO-AFGHAN FRONTIER QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The report that was current here to the effect that the negotiations between England and Russia in connection with the points which are still undecided regarding the Russo-Afghan frontier at Kam-i-Ab and Khoja Saleh would be resumed next month, is untrue. The continuance of the Bulgarian crisis renders the Anglo-Russian relations unfavourable for such negotiations.

THE SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION.

The authorities have denied that they have taken extraordinary military precautions in view of the proposed meeting of the Socialists at Trafalgar Square to-morrow.

THE HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

A fire broke out yesterday at the Hampton Court Palace. Forty rooms have been damaged, but the historical part has been saved from injury.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

A meeting of the Agents of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition took place yesterday.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales announced that the Committee had decided not to re-open the Exhibition, and also on the dispersal of the exhibits.

THE JUBILEE INSTITUTE.

It has been resolved to lay the foundation-stone of the proposed Indian and Colonial Institute next year on a site probably between Whitehall and Westminster.

GENERAL ROBERTS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 18.

General Roberts arrived at Mandalay yesterday. After inspecting the barracks and hospitals, he proceeded to Ava and Sagaing, to inspect the garrisons there. He intends to return to-day, and formally enter Mandalay with a Cavalry escort.

The principal survey party, under Mr. Bagley, left Mandalay to-day, and complete the last link of the new railway, viz., Meiktila to Yamethen. The construction will commence in December.

THE DACOITS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 17.

A column of the 18th Bengal Infantry, whilst proceeding to release the loyal Woon of Meogyee, found the enemy strongly stockaded, a thousand strong. After severe fighting the village was carried. Fryer was wounded, and three sepoys were killed. The enemy's loss was sixty men.

A large body of dacoits attacked a column of the 3rd Madras Infantry marching from Yemethen to Ningyan. Colonel Anderson was shot through the neck, but he is doing well. Four sepoys were killed and eight wounded. The enemy's loss was heavy.

The Ruby Mines expedition has been stopped by rain which carried away the road.

The official summary of news states that a notable dacoit with hundred followers has surrendered at Mandalay.

The Beloochi Regiment has arrived at Ningyan.

Railway construction is beginning at Tounghoo and Ningyan.

RANGOON, Nov. 16.

A telegram for Sagaing reports that Captain Vanghan attacked the dacoits under Nga Naing, near Kyoukmyoung, killing twenty and wounding many others.

The Expedition to the Shan States, under General White, reached Zeebingalay.

An important Chief offered to surrender, and states that the Burmese officials and a rebel leader who attacked Lamsing had compelled him to join the rebels. He offers to bring in another rebel Chief. It is believed that Woontho Tsawbwa will surrender peaceably.

General Stewart has gone to avenge Lieutenant Balfour's death. Mr. Rey, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Shaoybo, with Lieutenant Balfour's party, was shot through the lungs.

An important leader, with many followers, guns and cannon has tendered his submission.

In the Sagaing district smaller men are following his example.

Operations in the Chindwin district commence immediately. Mr. Colquohoun accompanies the expedition as Political Agent.

The sepoys who were tried for manslaughter for shooting Shan traders at Beelin have all been acquitted.

THE VICEROY AT ROZA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)]

CAMP ROZA THRO' AURANGABAD, Nov. 21.

Lord and Lady Dufferin, accompanied by Messrs. Mackenzie Wallace, Durand, Crawford, Lord William Beresford, Surgeon Findlay, Major Cooper, Messrs. Evans and Mr. Gordon, arrived here yesterday. After lunch they inspected the caves under Mr. Furdonjee's guidance. Lady Dufferin photographed a few views of the Caves. At eight o'clock last night there was a dinner, at which the whole of his Excellency's Staff was present, and the officers of the Contigent. Lady Dufferin had the ladies presented to her by the Soubar. The ladies appeared in high dresses, owing to an order to that effect. It is expected that the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin will visit Daulatabad Fort to-day on their way to Aurungabad. A dinner will take place in the City to-night, to which all the officers of the Contingent and the ladies have been invited. A grand display of fireworks is also to take place. According to present arrangements, their Excellencies leave for Nandgaon to-morrow (Monday). The lunch proposed to be given by the officers in the Aurangabad Mess cannot thus take place.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Dufferin arrived at Roza at half-past two, an escort of the Contingent Cavalry accompanying the carriage the last five miles. The salute was fired as his Excellency the Viceroy reached the summit of the Ghat leading from Ellora. After luncheon, which was served at three in the large tent pitched close to the bungalow, Lord and Lady Dufferin, accompanied by Mr. Furdonji Jamshedji, Private Secretary to his Excellency Salar Jung, and Nawab Fak-rul-Mulk and Mr. Mehdi Hussain and the Officers of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry and Artillery visited the Buddhist Caves at the bottom of the Ghat. The Hon'ble Terence Blackwood went riding. Elephants were ready to bring back the Viceregal party. Their Excellencies expressed much pleasure and interest while visiting the first caves. Lady Dufferin took some photographs in the largest Buddhist Cave. On their Excellencies' return, the Viceroy telegraphed to his Highness the Nizam his expression of thanks. Every arrangement has been conducted on the most costly scale, and Roza is transformed, and the pitched tents in lines makes a picturesque spot amongst the hills. Sufficient praise and commendation cannot be given for the admirable manner in which all the arrangements have been carried out.

THE POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 20.

The final tie of the Polo Tournament was played yesterday afternoon between the Palace team and the Nawab Vicar-Ool-Omra's. The attendance was larger than on any of the former days, the native element mustering strongly. His Highness the Nizam arrived early on the ground, and evinced a keen interest in the game. His Excellency the Minister was also present. The play taken altogether was good. In the first and second rounds the play though fast was rather wild, both sides seeming too anxious for a goal. In the third round, however, after some fast all-round play, Ibrahim Beg put the ball between the flags, and scored a goal for the Palace team. This put up the backs of the Vicar's team, and the next round was barren of results. In the fifth round the ball travelled rapidly up and down the ground, and finally a goal was hit for Vicar-ool-Omra's team by Ismail Khan. In the sixth and last round there was a good deal of rough play, and as it was nearly dark, there was good deal of random hitting.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Bombay mails of the 5th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SUEZ, Nov. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, with the outward English mails of 12th instant, left here for Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Loodiana, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 20.

French mail steamer Chusan from Calcutta arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Total week's sales of Cotton.....		77,000	bales.
" " "	Surats.....	7,000	"
" " "	Imports of Cotton.....	151,000	"
" " "	Surats	4,000	"
" Stock of Cotton		401,000	"
" "	Surats	88,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London.....		18,000	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera.....	3⅞
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73½
4½ per cent. do.	75¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅝
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109¾
Bar Silver	47

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 21.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Madras-Penang Cable continues interrupted. The section Elephant Point-Penang is perfect.

The Mauritius Mail closes at Durban on Tuesday, the 23rd.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Nov. 20.

10 p.m.	78·8

SUNDAY, Nov. 21.

6 a.m.	75·2
10 a.m.	81·2
2 p.m.	83·6
4 p.m.	83·4

THE bachelors of Bombay are about to issue invitations to a fancy dress ball on the 26th of January next.

ON Saturday last, his Excellency the Governor received formal visits at Government House, Malabar Point, from several of the native Princes and Chiefs now in Bombay. They visited in the following order :—The Rao of Cutch, at 11-30 a.m. ; the Maharaja of Rutlam, at 10-45 a.m. ; the Nawab of Cambay, at 11 a.m. ; the Raja of Dharampore, at 11-15 a.m. ; the Nawab of Janjira, at 10-30 a.m. ; the Thakore of Limree, at 11-45 a.m. ; and the Thakore of Wadhwan, at 12 noon. The 24th Regiment, N.I., furnished a guard of honour of 100 rank and file, with band and regimental colours, under the command of a European officer, which paraded in the compound of Government House. All the Chiefs were received with a general salute by the guard of honour, and a salute from the saluting battery, to which they were respectively entitled, on their arrival at and departure from Government House.

THE amateur performance at the Gaiety Theatre on Tuesday last, resulted in a net balance of Rs. 954-12, which was handed over to the honorary secretary of "Lady Dufferin's Fund," after all expenses had been accounted for.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE, M.P., is detained in Bombay by an unfortunate little accident that happened to Lady Lethbridge, who sprained her ankle shortly after arriving here, and is under the care of Brigade-Surgeon Langley. Sir Roper and Lady Lethbridge will go on to Baroda, Hyderabad, Mysore, Pondicherry, and Madras, *en route* for Calcutta, as soon as Lady Lethbridge is able to travel.

IT is stated that the Government has agreed to allow China to have a port on the Irrawaddy above Bhamo.

IT is probable, we understand, that Mr. Edgar will be Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government under Sir Steuart Bayley. Mr. Edgar has already officiated for some time in the appointment.

IT is understood that Mr. C. H. Reily, barrister, who has returned to Calcutta from leave, will be appointed Chief Presidency Magistrate substantive *pro-tem*. Mr. Leith will continue to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council.

FRESH arrangements have been made for the conduct of business in the Calcutta High Court. For the first time in the history of the Court a Civilian Judge will hear cases on the Original Side, Mr. Justice Macpherson being the Judge chosen. There will, in future, be two Courts permanently on the Original Side, Mr. Justice Trevelyan presiding in the Second Court. These two Judges will also exercise insolvency jurisdiction, and either, as they may determine, will preside at the Sessions. The other Judges will take the Ordinary Appellate work, while the Chief Justice, together with a colleague, will hear all criminal matters. Under the old arrangement special Benches were constituted to hear regular appeals from specified Districts, but in future one Court will hear regular appeals from all the Districts. Mr. Justice Wilson and Mr. Justice O'Kinealy will form this Bench. Special appeals and miscellaneous cases will be taken by the other Benches.

A GOOD example of the assistance that may be rendered in the administration of criminal justice by honorary Magistrates was afforded last year in the North-West Provinces and Oudh. In the North-West the unpaid Magistrates disposed of 21,985 cases, and in Oudh they got through 7,155, or nearly a quarter of all the cases disposed of by the criminal courts in the united provinces.

MR. JUSTICE HUTCHINS, of the Madras High Court, has been appointed Provisional Member of the Madras Council.

NEWS has reached India of the death of Mr Patrick Carnegy, once a well-known member of the Oudh Commission.

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of Bengal after dining out with the Bishop of Lahore on Monday night contracted slight fever from chill, and it was at one time thought he would have to postpone his tour. He has since, however, very much improved, and there will probably be no need for interfering with the arrangements for his tour.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON will leave Calcutta for a few days on Friday next in the Undaunted, to visit the new light-house under construction near Chundbally and the protection work at False Point.

THE Camp of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces will probably reach Sultanpur on the 26th, and Pertabgarh on the 29th November. Sir Alfred Lyall may be expected to arrive at Allahabad on the 1st or 2nd of December.

THE model of the statue of Sir Bartle Frere, which is to be erected by public subscription to the memory of that statesman, is now ready for public inspection at Mr. Brock's studio. It will go to the foundry in November.

A COUPLE of gold watches, with jewelled chains, to repeat every quarter of an hour, of the value of £325 each, are being made by Messrs. Dodd and Sons, of London, to the order of an Indian house, for presentation to the Amir of Afghanistan.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS has telegraphed for more Hindustani-speaking officers from India, who will be employed on general duty, and be ready to replace the officers killed and wounded. As the police split up into small parties, more European officers will be urgently needed for them also.

IN spite of the reported victories of General Gholam Hyder, it would seem to be clear that the trouble in Eastern Afghanistan is by no means at an end. "The insurrection," says an up-country paper, "smoulders, if it does not spread, and the materials upon which it works are so inflammable that its continuance in any shape must give us in India some ground for anxiety."

THE sugar industry of Formosa, one of the largest if not the largest industry on the island, is threatened by a proposal emanating from Japan. At present it is estimated that Japan consumes some 83,000,000 lbs. of sugar annually, most of which comes from Formosa, and a Japanese paper now asserts that the whole requirements of that country might be supplied by the Liu Chiu islands.

COLONEL TREVOR, Mr. Garrett, and Rai Jai Prakash Lall retire from the Bengal Council this season, their terms of office having expired, and Mr. Colman Macaulay, Mr. T. T. Allen, the Legal Remembrancer, and Babu Kally Nath Mitter will be appointed in their stead. Mr. Irving and Abdul Jubbar are re-appointed as representatives respectively of the Trades Association and the Mahomedans.

THE report that the Earl of Lytton is about to succeed Lord Lyons as English Ambassador at Paris has caused a good deal of surprise as well as irritation in Liberal circles at home. A London correspondent says that such a nomination, should it take place, is not likely to meet with general approval, for there is a large section of the public who are not disposed to trust Lord Lytton in any capacity in the Diplomatic Service.

A FORECAST of the cotton crop in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the season 1886-87 is very favourable. The area under cotton exceeds that of last year by 13·8 per cent. There is an increase of as much as 29·1 and 36·7 per cent. in the districts of Akola and Buldana, respectively. This large advance is ascribed to seasonable rainfall at sowing time, and the success of last year's crop, which has done much to encourage cultivation.

AMONG the products sent from India to the London Exhibition were some specimens of spider silk, collected by the Superintendent of the Government Botanical Gardens at Saharanpur. No report (says the *Englishman*) has as yet been received as to its working properties, but it seems very doubtful whether it will ever become an article of export as the expense of gathering and forwarding to Bombay a small quantity of only 10lbs. weight amounted to Rs. 33·7. As far as England is concerned, spider silk will likely continue to be a mere curiosity.

DETAILS of the fight near Tantabine, in which Lieutenant Balfour was killed, have come to hand. The column under Captain Baugh was acting in co-operation with one under Captain Senior, and came on some Burmans in a dense jungle. Lieutenant Balfour's party fired a volley and then charged ; the Burmans fled, with Lieutenant Balfour and Mr. Rey in pursuit. The Burmans fired a volley and Lieutenant Balfour was hit twice, while Mr. Rey was shot through the lungs. The Burmans took to the forest, leaving two dead, and were seen carrying off several of their wounded. According to a correspondent who telegraphs from Mandalay, our current losses in officers are due to their getting too far ahead of their men, who move slowly through jungle owing to their heavy accoutrements.

UP to the present date the quantity of wool brought down to Darjiling by Tibetan traders has fallen far short of the average reached in previous years, and the supply would probably have been stopped altogether at the wall which the Tibetans have built across our road in Sikkim, had not the large profits now realised by its sale proved too strong a temptation for the avarice of the Lamas who control the trade. Owing to the rapid advance in the price of wool at home, Tibetan wool now finds a ready sale in the Darjiling bazaar at from Rs. 16 to Rs. 16½ a maund. The price at Phari is only four or five rupees a maund, and the difference goes into the pocket of the Lama monopolists and the Bhutia middlemen at Darjiling. At present it appears, no Tibetan trader is allowed to cross the Indian frontier unless the Lamas are directly interested in his venture ; either they are whole or part owners of the goods he carries, or they have advanced him the capital on which he trades, and exact interest at the modest rate of 48 per cent. a year.

THE scheme for the employment of pensioned native soldiers appears to have been worked successfully in the Madras Presidency, where it is said there are nearly 24,000 pensioners,—a number nearly as large as that of the Madras native army. Before the new scheme was brought into operation there were about 1,500 pensioners employed, chiefly by the railways and in mercantile offices. Last year, when the new scheme came into operation, 742 more pensioners obtained employment, and up to the end of June in the present year 695 more had obtained situations, so that, omitting those who had died or lost their employment, there were on the 30th of June last 2,400 pensioners in different situations, or ten per cent. of the whole number. Of those who have been engaged since the commencement of the new scheme 103 are employed in military offices, 645 in Government civil departments, 60 in the police, 223 by railway companies, 95 by private firms, and 16 by the Governments of Native States. Up to the present time there are no signs that the demand for these men will cease, as they have shown themselves obliging and trustworthy.

ONE of the grievances of the French Chauvinists against England is that, by our management of Egyptian finances, she is so arranging matters as to obviate the necessity of calling the Powers together to consider the state of Egypt next April, when the Convention of March 1885 will have expired. Under the terms of this Convention a five per cent. deduction was made for all coupons and a reduction of one-half per cent. for the interest on the Suez Canal shares held by England in order to meet the pecuniary embarrassments of Egypt. If at the end of the two years for which the Convention was to last a continued cutting of the coupon was necessary, the Powers were again to be consulted with regard to the state of the country. During the time that the Convention is in force France has, equally with the other Powers, a certain right of interference in the financial affairs of the Egyptian Government. But circumstances all point to the probability of Egyptian finance being placed on such a footing by April next that a further sacrifice on the part of the bondholders will not be required, and there will be no necessity for a fresh consultation with the Powers.

THOUGH slightly less stupendous than the contemplated Forth Bridge, the structure that is to be carried over the Indus near Sukkur far eclipses in length of span anything hitherto seen in this country. In principle it much resembles the Forth Bridge, consisting of two cantilevers united at the centre of the span by a girder. The span, clear between abutments, measures no less than 790 feet. The bridge is for a single line of railway of 5 feet 6 inch gauge, and will be entirely constructed of mild steel plates and bars, rivetted together with steel rivets. The total weight of the two cantilevers, exclusive of the short central girder, is as much as 3,000 tons. Each cantilever of the bridge has to be erected complete in the contractor's yard at Poplar previous to being brought out to this country ; and, in order to comply with this condition, a staging of enormous dimensions has had to be constructed which forms a conspicuous object on the banks of the Tames for miles round. This staging is no less than 400 feet long by 120 feet wide and 180 feet high, and is in itself an Engineering wonder. Altogether in its construction there are 370 piles, each driven 30 feet, in addition to about 2,400 loads of timber, which, if laid out in single logs, would cover twenty four lineal miles ; whilst the weight of bolts and nuts and other ironwork amounts to about 40 tons. Messrs. Westwood, Baillie and Co., who have furnished India with so many of its larger bridges, are the contractors.

REFERRING to some comments in the *Indian Daily News* on the relations between the Nizam and his Minister, the *Statesman* says :—"It must not be forgotten that from the time the latter was installed in the office of Minister, at the urgent and repeated solicitations of the Prince himself, he has had to discharge its duties in the face of an opposition as powerful as it is unscrupulous, and bent upon sowing dissension between him and his master, and inspiring the latter with an unwise jealousy of all exercise of the authority delegated by him to his servant. All that we have heard of the character and abilities of the young Minister, that we could fully trust, has been distinctly favourable, while the liveliest imagination would, we fear, fail to picture adequately the intrigues which have been a-foot from the first, to discredit him in his master's eyes, and supplant him in his favour. A stronger Resident than Mr. Cordery might have failed to hold these intrigues in check, but Sir Salar Jung has hitherto we believe, had the support and approval of the Residency in his conduct of the State. The *Indian Daily News* very possibly knows more than ourselves of the true state of matters at the capital, but if our contemporary is trusting simply to the statements made to him by the factions opposed to the young Minister, he is in great danger of being misled and of misleading his readers. With our present information, we should regard the dismissal of Sir Salar Jung as a calamity to the young Nizam. The Viceroy ought to be exactly informed as to the true state of matters, and of all the Viceroys India has known, Lord Dufferin is perhaps the most likely from his firmness, suavity, and tact to place matters on a satisfactory footing."

MILITARY NEWS.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS in general orders dated the 15th inst., cordially welcomes back to India the remaining portion of the Afghan Boundary Commission Escort, and is proud to know that the Escort at large has so worthily kept up the reputation of the Indian Army. Notwithstanding hardships involved in the performance of duties of a trying nature, and of long duration, yet discipline in all ranks has been fully maintained. The excellent conduct and cheerful endurance of the Escort merits his unqualified approbation, and he feels assured is fully appreciated by the entire Army.

THE *Madras Mail* writes :—"Nothing is yet known for certain about the date on which Sir Charles Arbuthnot will assume the command of the Madras, and the Duke of Connaught that of the Bombay Army ; indeed, no official intimation of the proposed arrangement has yet reached this Government. Sir Charles, it is said, will go home immediately for a short time, so it may be safely conjectured that the existing arrangements will not be disturbed as long as Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief in India, considers his presence necessary in Burma. It is understood that the Burma command will henceforth form part of the command of the Madras Commander-in-Chief, and that this addition to the responsibilities will be favourable to the longevity of that long threatened office. The officer who is counted worthy of being appointed to the supreme command in India, will in the future, (as has been the case in the past), be one who has won distinction, and earned the right to much regard for his comfort and ease. Moreover, the duties connected with the safeguarding of the north-west frontier will give him ample occupation, and it will be inexpedient to assign to him the obligation of paying periodical tours of inspection to the valley of the Irrawady. A few months ago the office of Commander-in-Chief of Madras seemed hardly worth two years' purchase. With characteristic selfishness Bengal yearned to abolish it, in order to secure the patronage connected with it. But even Bengal, with its inexhaustible prejudice against Madras, begins to see that for the sake of Bengal, it may be wise to leave well alone in Madras."

ACCORDING to information received from Kandahar, dated the 9th instant, the Ghilzais had been defeated by the Ameer's troops, with a loss of several thousand men. The news is of the most meagre kind, but it may be assumed that the first defeat by the Ameer's Commander-in-Chief, Golam Hyder Ali, after which "several cart-loads of heads" were sent into Cabul, has been followed up by another which should satisfactorily reduce the fighting strength of the Ghilzais for some time.

IT has been officially notified that the Delhi-Ahmedabad, Bombay and Delhi, Nuseerabad and Khandwa, lines of Railway are not to be used for transport of troops until further orders, owing to cholera on those routes. Troops for Bombay will, therefore, be sent *via* Allahabad.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

SATURDAY'S parade of the Bombay Volunteers, under the Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Bayley, was very poorly attended ; in some cases there were only eight files to a company. The small turnout, headed by the Mounted Troop, who under Captain F. Little mustered thirty strong, marched to the parade ground on the Esplanade. The battalion was too small to be manœuvred through any of the field exercises of the companies, which were therefore drilled by their respective Captains. After half-an-hour's separate drilling the different companies reformed line, and the volunteers were put through one or two column movements The Commandant there addressed the men, remarking that it was very disheartening to see such a small outturn, but he earnestly hoped there would be a larger parade next week, and asked the men to use their influence with their comrades to induce them to attend the parades more regularly. At the corresponding parade last season the attendance was remarkably good, there being no less than 141 files, and he trusted this season would see the parades as largely attended. Colonel Bayley concluded by hoping that the class-firing would be got over quicker this year, as the authorities had decided not to grant such an extended grace as they did last season. The Adjutant then dismissed the parade.

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Staff.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.
Present on Parade.....	3	1	5	8	20	4	112	153
On Medical Certificates	...	...	...	...	3	...	12	15
With leave	...	2	3	6	10	...	40	61
Without leave	...	...	...	...	10	...	287	297
Total	3	3	8	14	43	4	451	526

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Consumption its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, writes : "I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees : Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT AT THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

THE Widows' Home, in connection with the Convent of Jesus and Mary, Byculla, is one of those excellent institutions that appeal strongly to the charity of all classes of the community, and that there is every desire on the part of the public to assist its objects was made manifest by the presence of a crowded audience at the dramatic performance in aid of its funds at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Saturday afternoon. The immediate object of the entertainment was to assist in acquiring the free hold of the premises in which the Home is at present located. The amount originally required was Rs. 50,000, of which a sum of Rs. 30,000 has already been paid off, leaving still unprovided for a very large balance of Rs. 20,000. The proceeds of Saturday's performance, however, will go a considerable way towards reducing this balance. The entertainment consisted of a performance of an original drama, entitled "Alcilat, or the Challenge," with vocal and instrumental exercises sandwiched between the acts, of which there were three. The drama, which had been written expressly for the occasion by the Rev William Kelly, S. J., was of a semi-religious character, the plot, which had been cleverly constructed with a view to dramatic representation, being based upon the triumph of Christianity over heathenism. The various parts (and as a matter of fact the whole programme) were sustained by young ladies from the convent schools of the Fort, Parel, and Clare Road, the *dramatis personæ* being as follows :—

AYMA, Queen of the Islands.....	MISS HENDERSON.
BASIL, her son, a Christian	" N. DREWITZ.
HANNO, Commander of the Army..	" SMITH.
EMELPHI, High Priestess of the Moon	" ROONAN.
OBAD, a citizen, Pagan	" KELLY.
DAMIAN, Alcilat's brother, but unknown to her, a Christian.....	" E. HENDERSON
CAPTAIN OF THE GUARD, a Pagan...	" MEDCALF.
ALCILAT, Priestess of the Moon ...	" TOOLE.

It was rather incongruous to see ladies play male parts, but otherwise the performance was in every respect a highly creditable one. The drama gave large opportunities for the display of histrionic talent, and it was satisfactory to find that they were not neglected. Some of the costumes, especially those of *Ayma*, *Emelphi*, and *Alcilat*, were charming, and called forth many expressions of admiration from the audience. We hope we are betraying no confidence when we say that the costumes, and in fact nearly all other accessories, were prepared by the nuns. Among the musical selections was a performance of the well-known "Poet and the Peasant," by the following young ladies :—Misses D'Arcy, M. Walker, M. Kinneally, K. D'Arcy, H. de Lima, and M. de Ga. Considering the fact that there was no one to beat time, the trio was given with a precision and also a correctness of manipulation that was creditable alike to teachers and pupils. Equally successful was a performance of Weber's "Belisario" by the Misses M. Hykoop, M. Devitte, N. Munro, E. Cotter, M. Sullivan and S. Nissen. A more ambitious attempt, and one that evoked considerable applause, was a performance of Weber's "Euryanthe," by the Misses Rogers, M. de Ga, A. Ingle, and E. Jolley. The vocal contributions included two duets by the convent choir, namely, "The Chimes of St. Mary," and "O'er the Bright and Sparkling Waters." Miss L. de Souza and Miss E. Jolley also gave a setting of Byron's "Evening" in duet form with much effect. Other items included a recitation by Miss F. Murray. Lady Reay was present during the representation of the first act of "Alcilat."

THE CYCLONE.

ON the 14th inst., while on her voyage from the Persian Gulf to this port, the Persian Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship Mobile, which arrived on Friday last, was caught in the cyclone. Three of her boats were blown to pieces ; and some two hundred horses, belonging to native dealers, were washed overboard. It was stated yesterday in the dealers' stables that some 260 horses, belonging to native dealers, had been washed overboard, or drowned. This is a particular misfortune as none of them are known to be insured, and the loss all falls on poor people, some having sent two, some four and some eight, or ten, which practically means to them the loss of at least a year's income. It has been suggested that a subscription among purchasers at the stables should be started by some influential gentleman to alleviate the effects of this casualty.

We are authorised to state that the report which was current in Bombay on Saturday about a large number of horses, shipped from the Persian Gulf for the Government of India, being lost on the voyage to Bombay, was unfounded. The Government horses, one hundred in number, selected by Colonel Ben Williams, arrived safely on the 19th inst. by the British India steam-ship Pemba, and are now stabled in the temporary shed erected for them on the sea-front near the Churney Road station.

The Vasistri, a coasting steamer belonging to Mr. Haji Cassum, was caught in the cyclone down the coast on the 19th inst., and has got aground near Viziadroog, which the Viceroy lately visited. She left Bombay on the 18th inst. for Goa with 250 passengers on board, and got aground at a distance of some forty miles off Rutnagherry. All the passengers were safely landed at Viziadroog, Mr. Haji Cassum, with some engineers and other workmen, has gone to her assistance.

We learn that, in the recent cyclone, the steamship Oorun, belonging to Mr. Joomabhai Lalljee, which left this port for Goa on the 17th inst., got aground the following day, in consequence of very foggy weather, near Pavas, six or seven miles off Rutnagherry. She left Bombay with 275 passengers on board, of whom about eighty got out at the intermediate stations. The remaining passengers, nearly two hundred in number, were safely landed at Pavas. The damage to the steamer is believed to be not considerable, and the Cutch and the Arrow steamers were sent by the owner to her assistance on Saturday.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having perused the correspondence in your issue of 18th inst., signed "Parsee," suggesting the name of Mr. Kohiarji, Assistant Government Secretary, as worthy of being nominated a member of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Indian Civil Service, may I venture to offer, through the medium of your highly-esteemed journal, the name of another Parsee gentleman, whose abilities, in addition to those he possesses as an architect, are universally acknowledged to be of the highest order, he being a man of sound judgment and advanced views, combined with a varied experience of all the different native communities. I refer to Khan Bahadoor Muncherji C. Murzban.—Yours, &c..

Nov. 20. A. C. B.

BEVERAGES FOR WARM COUNTRIES.

IN warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most powerful and recognised beneficial properties is undoubtedly Tar.

The use of Tar-water was first favoured in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues written by Berkely, Bishop of Cloyne, who being on board a vessel, amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouched by this desease.

Thanks to the ingenious preparation of universal fame, Guyot's Tar Solution, tar-water has, for some years now, regained its old renown.

A tablespoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution poured into a tumbler of water produces a pleasant and eminently healthful drink ready for immediate use.

Guyot's Tar Solution is also the most efficacious remedy for bronchial affections, colds, catarrh, phthisis, as well as for biader diseases.

To all who have tried it, this truly wonderful beverage has afforded complete and comforting relief.

Agents in Bombay : Messrs. KEMP & Co. ; TREACHER & Co. THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co.

THE RAIL-BORNE TRADE OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

MR. G. C. OZANNE, Director of Agriculture, in forwarding to Government the report of Mr. F. Morrison, Officiating Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, submits the following summary :—

In round numbers, the figures show an increase in the total trade of 6 million maunds in quantity, but accompanied by a decrease in recorded value amounting to 3½ lakhs rupees. Imports and exports, *i.e.*, trade with external blocks, made up 59 per cent. of the total. The remainder, 41 per cent., represents the local trade, or trade of internal blocks *inter se*. This ratio is practically the same as for the previous year.

	1884-85.	1885-86.
Imports	28	31
Exports	7½	10
Local trade	27½	28
Total million maunds...	63	69

The following statement shows the chief imports into, and exports from, the Bombay Presidency :—

Imports into Bombay Presidency from Sind and the rest of India.	Maunds.	Exports from Bombay Presidency to Sind and the rest of India.	Maunds.
Wheat	13,636,728	Salt	3,910,886
Other Food-grains	3,703,816	Cotton Piece-goods(European)	619,071
Oil-seeds	7,951,470	Do. (Indian)..	223,675
Cotton (raw)...	2,831,216	Coal	436,300
Dyes and Tans ...	432,546	Metals	885,553
Wool (raw)	96,621	Sugar	344,153
Opium	75,437	Kerosine-oil	209 937
Provisions (Ghee).	106,502	Tobacco	188,297
Others	2,008,963	Jute and Gunny Bags	258,184
		Others	2,898,742
Total.....	30,843,195	Total.....	9,965,038

No less than 90 per cent. of imports are received by the Port of Bombay alone, and therefore chiefly for export beyond the seas. Grains show an increase of two million maunds. Of the total imports (17 million maunds) wheat is credited with 13½ millions, and is received as indicated marginally. This strong evidence of the progress of the wheat trade will be still further corroborated by the figures of the local trade. Oil-seeds give a decrease of ½ million maunds, due to lessened receipts of gingelly from Central India and Rajputana. Cotton shows as large an increase. Half comes from the Berars. The rest about equally from the North-West Provinces and Oudh and from Rajputana and Central India.

Central Provinces ...	6·9
North-West Provinces and Oudh... ...	2·0
Punjab... ...	1·8
Rajputana and Central India	1·6
Berar	1·2
Total million maunds	13·5

The

TODA GIRAS ALLOWANCES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

A BILL to declare and amend the law relating to Toda Giras Allowances is published in the *Government Gazette*. The following is the statement of objects and reasons :—

Giras, as it was understood before the advent of the British rule, was a kind of black-mail paid by certain villages in Gujarat to certain lawless Rajputs and Kolis as the price of their protection against outrage or of their forbearance from plunder and violence.

2. The levy of these contributions by the girassias from the villages direct was attended with many abuses, and our Government, in or about the year A. D. 1815, interposed to prevent this levy, and undertook, instead, to pay the giras from the Government treasury. Arrangements were made for ascertaining the sums payable and the persons entitled to receive them, and from that time down to the present these "toda giras allowances," as they have since come to be called, have been regularly disbursed by Government.

3. Soon after the establishment of Civil Courts, the creditors of girassias found these allowances a convenient property for attachment in executions of decrees which they obtained against their debtors, and some sales of toda giras took place. But the question was soon raised by the local executive authorities whether the alienability of the allowances should be recognized by Government, and objections were raised which led to litigation. There were several suits, but the principal were those brought by Sambhulal (8 Moore's Indian Appeals, 1) and by Pestonji Ratanji (2 Mor. S. D. A. Cases, 291). The view which Government entertained at this time may be gathered from the instructions which they gave to the Collector of Surat in 1844 for the defence of Sambhulal's case. They said :—

"It would be difficult, if not impossible, to define the origin of the girassia and of his rights and dues. But this is certain, that, on our coming into possession of any district where we have found girassias, we have respected their rights, and have taken great pains to ascertain their dues on villages, and, in order to prevent disputes and violence, have paid these dues direct from our treasuries. These dues have always been considered hereditary, but it may be doubted whether there is any real authority for considering these girassias as hereditary officers, or their dues as emoluments of office. Their position varied according to the girassia's power. In some cases he was a chief, holding lands and rights in various villages; in others he was little better than a recognized freebooter, but with established dues on his particular village. In all cases where the dues were unpaid, we know that, under the native rule, the girassia resorted to violence against the recusant village. These dues may, in our language, be considered black-mail, or the price of forbearance. But, however considered, they were a property recognized by us without considering their origin but merely the person or property to whom the dues belong, and are to be paid. It is believed that girassia dues paid from the treasury have been frequently paid to their creditors, and that there have been instances of their sale and mortgage, chiefly in the Surat district. Our policy, however, should be to prevent these transfers, and to make this girassia property inalienable, as the holding of a particular class, which we have recognized as an exclusive property for the maintenance of these persons, for the great end of preserving the peace of the country. The defence, therefore, should be, that the girassia dues paid from the treasury are fixed in the person of the girassias; that they were so in their origin, and have since continued so, and that the whole nature or the tenure and the circumstances of the country require that the Government should maintain them to be inalienable."

At the same time Government informed the Collectors that "should the suit terminate unfavourably, it would take into consideration the expediency of obtaining an Act to render property in toda giras, what its nature and circumstances required it to be, fixed and inalienable in the possession of the girassia."

4. The decisions of the Courts in India varied. But eventually the Sadar Diwani Adalat decreed against the alienability of toda giras, and Government thereupon issued orders (this was in 1850) that no more payments of toda giras should be made through the Civil Courts to the judgment-debtors of girassias, or to the purchasers of toda giras at Courts' sales. Sambhulal's case was, however, carried to the Privy Council, and their Lordships of that Council passed a judgment, of which the effect, as described by their Lordships in a subsequent case (10 Bo. H. C. R., 283), was to hold that toda giras allowances "constitute a recognized species of property capable of alienation and seizure and sale under an execution."

5. On receipt of this adverse decision, the Government did not deem it necessary to resort to legislation, as they had proposed in 1844, but they determined to adopt a course which, it was thought, would effect the same purpose as legislation. The orders issued (Government Resolution No. 4309 of 27th November, 1862) were as follows :—

"17. Government did not initiate these payments, but found them, on obtaining possession of the country, generated by the disorder of the previous rule. The holders were treated with unexampled indulgence, but the peace of the country called for the policy then adopted, and faith should now be kept with their descendants, although they are not longer dangerous to the State. This the Governor in Council is prepared in the strictest sense to do, but he cannot allow that a tax, at first so irregularly imposed on the community, should now be extorted by the aid of legal proceedings from the public purse by others than those in whose favour the original arrangements were made, or that Government should be compelled to continue its good offices between the girassias and the village communities in a manner to which it never pledged itself. It should, therefore, be publicly declared in every taluka as the Revenue Survey settlement is introduced, that the new rates of assessment do not include any such collection, and that Government will in future not aid or take part in the collection of giras.

"18. In thus placing the girassias in the same position with respect to the village communities which they originally held, the Governor in Council cannot allow them to resort to other than legal means to enforce their claims, and if any village communities decline to accede to the girassias' demands, the latter must resort to the Civil Courts. At the same time the Governor in Council is not unwilling to make some sacrifice of revenue in order to relieve the girassias from the necessity of resorting to law, and he is prepared, whenever the girassia may be willing to receive from Government his present income, instead of collecting it direct from the villagers, to continue that income to him under such reasonable rules and restrictions as it may seem fit to Government to impose.

"19. The conditions on which this arrangement will be entered into are, that a girassia shall consent to abandon for the future his claims against the village communities, and, in return, the allowances he has hitherto enjoyed shall be continued by the State hereditarily (during good behaviour) to the male issue of the first person who received the giras from the British treasury. The giras, or any portion of it, may further be continued to the lineal male issue of a brother of the first British recipient in any case in which, on inquiry, the Revenue Commissioner may find that hardship would be felt by the discontinuance of the giras. If, in any case, however, the allowance has been enjoyed on condition of service, that condition will not be abondoned, although it is not expected that such service can now be taken with advantage to the public."

The agreements which were taken from the girassias under these orders contained the following clauses, amongst others :—

"That we will not alienate our giras out of our families by sale, mortgage, gift, &c.

"That we will, whenever called for, perfom police or any other service which it may have been or may be customary to exact from girassias, in return for the payment of giras."

And the sanads issued to those who signed the agreements purported to make the toda giras allowances "continuable to the lineal male heirs in male descent" of the first recipient under British rule, or, failing that line, to the lineal male heirs in male descent of a brother of the said first recipient.

6. During the next few years after the issue of these orders there was a cessation of litigation concerning toda giras allowances, but, when in 1871-74 suits again began to be brought, Government were advised by their law officers that the introduction of the revenue survey and a change in the Government system of collecting revenue afforded no valid ground of defence to those suits. The agreements of the girassias had also, it appeared, been taken in a very informal manner, and doubts were entertained whether they would be held to be binding legal documents.

7. In the meantime Government anticipated that the provisions of the Pensions Act would protect toda giras allowances from the process of Civil Courts, and further measures were postponed until this question should be judicially determined. The Privy Council finally decided in 1881 (5 I. L. R., Bom. 408) that the Act bars suits against Government relating to toda giras allowances, but the High Court of Bombay held in 1880 (4. I. L. R., Bom. 432) that the attachment of such allowances in execution of decrees is not barred by the Act, and Government, under legal advice, resolved not to appeal to the Privy Council against that ruling.

8. On a review of the whole question, the Governor in Council has arrived at the conclusion that legislation is now necessary in order (1) to declare the extent to which toda giras allowances are heritable and (2) to prevent future alienation of these allowances out of the original girassias' families whether by voluntary transfer or through the action of Civil Courts. Government are prepared to waive the enforcement of their claim to service from the recipients of these allowances, but, having regard to the purposes for which they were originally recognized, and to the possible dangers which might arise from turbulent classes like the girassias being in course of time dispossessed of them, it seems politically expedient to take measures towards the two ends above mentioned.

9. Some of the allowances are paid on account of alienated villages. Of these a portion is paid by Government, but in a few instances, the inamdars still pay the girassias direct. There is no real difference between the case of those girassias who are paid from the Government treasury, and the case of those who recover their dues from inamdars, and it is, therefore, proposed to subject all to one and the same law.

10. In order to obviate any interference with vested rights, toda giras allowances, which have been alienated previous to the introduction of this Bill, are expressly exempted from its provisions. Their number is believed to be small.

(Signed) J. B. RICHEY.

THE SHOOTING CASE AT SABATHU.

ON the 15th instant before a jury in the Sessions Court, Umballa, Private Tremble, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, was charged with having, on or about 27th May, shot Private Burns, of the same regiment, with a Martini rifle, at Sabathu, and having thereby committed murder.

Mr. W. H. Rattigan, the Government Advocate, prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and, in opening the case, said that, on behalf of the prosecution, it was his duty to bring before the Court the main facts of the crime, and he would endeavour to show that the prisoner who had been brought before the Court was the man who did actually, beyond doubt, cause the death of Private Burns on 27th of May last by shooting him with a Martini rifle through the neck. The learned advocate continued :—

"In the first place, I will bring such witnesses before you as will prove that private Tremble was actually in the room at the time of the occurrence, that he was actually seen standing with a rifle in his hands at the ready position, that previous to the occurrence he had procured (as I shall afterwards prove) ten rounds of ammunition from the Company store, without the sanction of the store-keeper who though present, had his back turned to the prisoner at the time reaching some change (as he was selling lemonade to another person). But here is a point if anything, in favour of the prisoner, that is the storeman saw him leave the store, but did not notice anything in the prisoner's hands, neither did he see him take any ammunition. However, that the prisoner did actually obtain a packet of ten rounds of ammunition, I trust shortly to prove to you beyond doubt, as almost immediately after the shot was fired an open packet, containing nine rounds of ball ammunition was found upon the gun rack near Private Tremble's bed. Further, I would bring most particularly to your notice the nature of the wound, being from the front to the back of the neck, and slightly downwards, as will be proved by the first medical evidence which I shall now call. I trust the foregoing remarks will have given you a brief sketch of the facts of the case, in which I shall now call such evidence for the prosecution as I hope will prove them to you."

After a plan of the barrack had been put in, and the evidence of Surgeon Boilean given, Sergeant Thomas Burke, C. Company, Royal Irish Regiment, said :—

"I was stationed at Sabathu on the date in question. The deceased Burns met his death between 9-30 and 10 p.m. Mine is the next room to Burns, Tremble was snapping his rifle at the time, when the deceased said : 'Why don't you have a shot at me ? Tremble then left the room and subsequently returned with a packet of ten rounds of ammunition. He then took up his rifle and came to the ready, pointing the rifle towards deceased's stomach. Private Burns said : 'You are not game to shoot.' I cannot remember the exact words used in reply, but I think they were 'I am.' A rupee was then produced and thrown on the bed. Burns then said : 'You can have the rupee of you can hit me.' The prisoner then called my attention to what deceased said. I told prisoner not to be skylarking about with a rifle. Burns then said : 'Shoot at my foot or something.' I then left the room, but immediately I got outside the door—about three paces—I heard a shot fired. I saw Burns about quarter of an hour afterwards : he was then dead. I was with Tremble most of the day, and at every opening of the canteen. I do not remember anyone else being in the room at the time the shot was fired. When I left the room the prisaner and Burns were only a few yards apart. Burns had his foot up in front of him and Tremble had his back to the wall. Burns was about 20 to 22 years of age, I do not think Tremble could have been sober. I was not quite sober myself, and we were all drinking together at the canteen until about 8-30 p.m."

Lance-Sergeant Charles Macdonald, C. Company, was the next witness, and deposed as follows :—"I was at Sabathu on the date in question. I remember Burns being killed on the evening of 27th of May. I looked in at one of the windows of the room and saw Tremble at the ready with his rifle, but before I could turn round I heard a shot fired, and immediately reported the matter to Sergeant Wills. When we returned to the room we saw Burns lying on his cot, to all appearance dead. A rupee was found on the floor between the cots. The prisoner was not in the room at the time. We found nine founds of ammunition on Tremble's arm rack. I then went after Tremble and met the Colour-Sergeant of the Company on the stairs, who ordered me to confine Tremble on the charge of murder. Tremble stated while on his way to the guard-room that he would shoot any other man for a rupee who asked him. He asked me if I had found a rupee. I said I had, and that I had given it to the Colour-Sergeant of the Company. I could not state exactly what age Burns was, but I should say he was over 20 years of age."

Colour-Sergeant W. I. Savage then made the following statement :—"I was at Sabathu on 27th May, and remember hearing a shot fired from the top verandah. When going upstairs I met Tremble in his drawers and shirt, and thinking there was something wrong I questioned him, and he said : 'You need not mind : he dared me to do it.' I then went upstairs and found Burns lying on the bed insensible with a bullet hole through the neck from whence blood was issuing. A rifle was handed to me in which I found an empty cartridge case which, upon being extracted, allowed smoke to issue from the barrel. After this nine rounds of ammunition were given to me. I then ordered Tremble to be confined. I should say he was sober at the time, although he had been drinking previously."

Lance-Sergeant Gibson, Private McGowan and Private Sex were then examined, and gave evidence as to minor matter, and the case was brought to a close, there being no witnesses for the defence. Mr. Rattigan having briefly addressed the jury as to the main points of the case, the prisoner was asked if he had anything to say, upon which he made the following statement : "Burns said he would bet me a rupee I could not shoot him. I told him 'I was not for it,' when he left the room to borrow a rupee. Burns then put up his foot on the bed and told me to fire at it, previously handing me a rifle which I did not know was loaded at the time. We were talking for sometime afterwards. I then untied the packet of ammunition, when Burns picked the rifle then lying against his bed and it went off, lodging its contents into Burns who immediately fell back on the bed. The next morning I recollected all that had passed the evening before. We were good friends at the time and no angry words had passed between us. I had been drinking from 6 to 8-30 p.m. at the canteen."

Mr. Justice Plowden having summed up briefly the jury retired to consider their verdict, and re-assembled in Court after the lapse of an hour, when they returned a verdict of "culpable homicide not amounting to murder." The learned Judge then intimated that a warrant would be issued for the transfer of the prisoner to the Civil Jail pending the decision on the case by the Punjab Chief Court.

THE OPERATIONS IN UPPER BURMA.

The special correspondent of the *Pioneer*, telegraphing from Mandalay on the 18th inst. says :—

The Chief has lost no time in getting to work This morning he had a conference with Sir Charles Bernard, and various important points regarding the scheme for pacification were discussed. It may be taken as certain that a considerable increase in police will take place very shortly. It is imperative that more European officers be given to the police, and for such officers to acquire some knowledge of simple military movements, as the majority of the new police are ex-sepoys thoroughly trained in the ranks, half of whose value as adjuncts to the regulars would be neutralized unless skilfully handled. The troops at present are holding no less than ninety posts, exclusive of Mandalay and Tammu, and at least half of these must eventually be garrisoned by police.

General White's programme of connected movements to envelope all considerable bands of Burmans, and put the presence of our troops in evidence in every quarter of the country will not be materially interfered with. The arrangement of the six Brigades has simplified matters greatly, while the latitude given to each Brigadier by the Chief is acting as a great stimulus. The cold weather has set in ; the country is rapidly drying and the soldiers are daily improving in health. The Chief is likely to remain here sometume, as it is most important for him to be in telegraphic communication with the Brigadiers.

It may be taken that the military force now available for the work of pacification is fully 20,000 strong in Upper Burma alone. A return furnished by General White just before the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief at Rangoon showed about 23,000 British and native troops of all three armies north of our old frontier line. Of these about 800 belong to the Lower Burma command, and will be sent back forthwith, while 11 or 12 per cent are on the sick list. In addition to the military, there are the levies and police, garrisoning various posts, and a certain number of friendly Burmans working under the orders of the Civil authorities : the grand total, therefore, cannot be under 25,000 men.

In the future military operations very great liberty of action will be accorded to the various Brigadiers in matters of detail ; but, at the same time, they will have to carry out strictly their individual portions of the general scheme now in course of being mapped out. In each Command certain objective points will be clearly defined as necessary to be worked upon from various directions, one Brigade acting in sympathy and conformity with another until the various objective positions are gained and garrisoned. Communications will be kept up between the post roads now being made through the jungle so as to ensure rapidity of movement, whenever dacoit bands are reported to be abroad. The actual resistance likely to be encountered at the outset is not expected to be great, as our flying columns will be of such strength as to cause the most refractory of Burman leaders to either fly or surrender.

The river dacoits must be taken by surprise, as there is no means of recognising the boats used by them. Every village of any importance on the river banks has 40 or 50 boats, and it may be necessary hereafter to license them and hold the owners responsible for their safe custody. Luckily there are no creeks of any size where boats can be hidden away, and one launch, with a machine gun, is fully equal to coping with any number of boats the dacoits are likely to use.

This place, Menbo, off which we are now lying at anchor, has sprung into some military importance, and it was made the head-quarters of the 6th Brigade. It is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Irrawaddy, and is in heliographic communication with Magwé which is a telegraph station, on the opposite bank. Two sets of new barracks, built of teak, have been constructed for the European troops, while comfortable bamboo quarters are provided for the sepoys. The place itself is very healthy, but the hospital has been filled with sick from the malarious outpost of Napeh, which was only lately given up. The healthy zone extends westward some thirty miles, where the Terai along the foot of the Yoma Range begins, and here the jungle is very thick and fearfully malarious. Bo Shwé makes his head-quarters in the Yoma Hills, whence his band periodically issue into the plains. Our posts on the Napeh Road are held by a mixed force of Cavalry and Infantry ; so the Burmans do not venture close. A good broad road is being out through the jungle, so as to place Napeh within easy reach, and it is not believed that Bo Shwé will fight when General Low, who has some five thousand men in his command, moves westward, and thoroughly searches the country.

As to the imposition of martial law, which General Macpherson was reported to have suggested as imperatively needed, I do not think so severe a measure is likely to be adopted—at all events at present—though, until the Chief has conferred with Sir Charles Bernard, nothing can be said with absolute certainty on this point. The toils are now being closed round the various leaders, and, if there are only sufficient police to follow in the wake of the military, such constant pressure will be brought to bear upon the Burmans that dacoity and disturbance on any large scale will not be possible. At present the whole of the districts are terrorized, and villagers who are inclined to be friendly are, through lack of adequate protection, afraid to move hand or foot in our behalf, or even to keep our officers well informed of dacoit movements. This state of things can at least be remedied without resort to so stern a measure as the proclamation of martial law ; but it must not be expected that all dacoity will cease even after the larger armed bands have been dispersed. The Burman national character forbids such expectation being entertained, and dacoity, like cholera, is endemic and occasionally violently epidemic, and its ravages cannot be checked at a moment's notice.

General Roberts is determined to check piracy on the river very summarily, and the first detachment of Blue Jackets from H. M. S. Ranger arrived here last night, *viz.*, 36 men under Lieutenants Macdonald and Alpin, with one seven-pounder and two gatlings. They will man three steam launches and patrol from here to the old frontier, special attention being paid to night work.

BUYING A HUNTER.

"NUMBER twenty-three, a bay, 15.3, with black points, seven years old, regularly and fairly hunted with the Kildare hounds. Stand back and give the gentlemen a look at him. Fifty-four guineas ? Thank you, sir ! Did you ever see a better ?—legs like bars of iron, and joints as clean as if cut out of marble. Fifty-five guineas for him !—fifty-six ! Just the price refused for him when he was a foal. Fifty-six—fifty-seven ; it's almost an insult to the Kildare Hounds you are offering, for there wasn't a better with the pack last year. Isn't that true, Mr. Reilly ?" Mr. Reilly, who somehow does not look like a gentleman who would tell the truth the first time of asking, at once declares that was "niver a wan in the same field twice wid him."

We are standing near the rostrum in a provincial auction-yard, where there are exposed every now and then, just previous to the commencement of the regular season, some consignments of what the advertisements style "first-class Irish hunters." As a rule, however, really first-class Irish hunters pass directly into the hands of London dealers, who succeed in disposing of them to their customers at first-class prices. But from out of what are called the "secondary strings" a clever little animal may sometimes be picked, and one which, with good feeding, kindly treatment, and careful handling in the field, may be made into something admirable. The difficulty in getting hold of such horses is found in the market-places where they are sold ; for you cannot set your cap at one, so to speak, without raising the peak of every "white bonnet" in the yard, and the place literally swarms with such mock bidders. Look a horse over once in his stall before the commencement of the sale, and you will have to nod to the auctioneer twenty times before you will get the animal. The removal of the sheet will cost you a five-pound note ; the process of being backed to have a fair look at his fore-legs another ; and if a parade is requested and given, the word quickly passes amongst the gentlemen of Mr. Reilly's stamp that you are dead-set on the horse ; and they will see that you pay for it. This they will do by scattering themselves round the ring and running the price up to a figure far beyond the worth of the animal. When you wish to buy a horse at such auction sales, your better way is to look over three or four which you do not want, and carefully, though in a seemingly indifferent manner, examine the one you fancy. If a parade of this horse can be secured quietly through the assistance of a disinterested stranger, so much the better ; but the stranger must not bid.

No. 23, high in the leg and long in the body, with a head as angular as a fiddle-case, we have looked over with apparently covetous eyes. It is the animal we do not want, and possibly the very worst hunter in the sale-list. For this reason the dealer is most anxious to dispose of it ; and according the good old horse-dealing maxim, "Your worst horse is your best if you've a fool for a buyer." Ou as the starting bid, and there has not been a *bona fide* offer since it was given. This the auctioneer w nows.

"There's fifty-eight guineas red for this grand seven-year-old bay horse, that regularly led the best last season with the Kildare. Only fifty-eight ! Fifty-nine ! Thank you, Mr. Johnson." Mr. Johnson is the gentleman who called our attention to No. 23's muscular second thighs by holding aside the animal's undocked tail for our special benefit ; and of course he has never seen Mr. Reilly. "There's sixty guineas offered for him. Only sixty guineas for the best of the Kildare field ! and I am assured as a fact that the master of the hounds himself was on the quay to buy him when the boat left Dublin. Sixty-one guineas ! Thank you. I'll get a hundred as soon as you see him leap. Hold up that bar, will you there ; and get on to his back, Mike !" The crowd press back to the wall, as two strappers raise a scaffold-pole about four feet high and hold it so as to bar No. 23's progress. Mike, an Irish groom, bare-armed and bare-headed, jumps on to the horse's bare back, and, with whips cracked and hats rattled, sends the excited animal at the extemporized hurdle, which it clears in a twisting style that would be quite sufficient to throw most riders out of the saddle. Back he comes again, midst shouts, yells, and whip-cracking ; and after more blarney from the auctioneer the bidding starts afresh. The "white bonnets" have it all their own way, and the horse is led back to its stall, from thence to be taken to some other auction-yard.

By-and-by comes No. 29, a little mare and the very animal we want. Though said to have been hunted, the collar-galls on her shoulders show that the only work she has done has been pulling her breeder's car to market. She can jump, of course ; Irish horses jump naturally, like kangaroos. A stranger kindly opens the bidding at thirty-five guineas, and Messrs. Reilly, Johnson, and Co. run her up to forty-five. There she hangs for five fully minutes. "Forty-five guineas—going at forty-five guineas—once. *Twice*—going at forty-five !" We nod. "Forty-six guineas—forty-six guineas ! No advance upon forty-six guineas ? Then at forty-six guineas, going—and gone." Two guineas above their reserve the dealers let the mare go : ten guineas under our own estimate, and thirty under her proved worth. All parties are satisfied, and a stable-lad volunteers to ride the little mare to her new home for half a crown.—*St. James's Gazette.*

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Florilline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American rug Company, Liwford, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

"LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD."

THE mammoth statue of "Liberty enlightening the World," on which men have been at work during the last two years, hammering, riveting, bracing, and bolting her dislocated *corps* together, was "dedicated" on the 28th ult. at New York, and stand forth before the world in all her imposing glory. Compared with this Brobdingnag of statuary all existing statues are Lilliputian. Such are the gigantic proportions of the great goddess that, to the ordinary statue the nail of her great toe would be a pedestal, men might sit behind her ears, climb among her bronze ringlets, stroll over her lofty temples and classically moulded features, play at hide and seek among the delineated creases and folds of her graceful robes, stand round the base of her torch, or hold a political meeting on her tablet. This colossal triumph of sculpture is now about eleven years old. It was M. Bartholdi who first conceived the idea as well as worked it out. Before 1875 he and a small company of distinguished Frenchmen resolved that France ought to present the sister republic with a grand *cadeau* on the occasion of the centenary celebration of American independence. M. Bartholdi proposed to execute a statue of Liberty which in its greatness and grandeur would far surpass the greatest statues of modern times or of antiquity. A French-American committee was formed to see the work carried out to the mutual satisfaction of the two Republics, and an appeal was issued to the French people for funds. The artistic talent was to be supplied by France, and also the cost of contruction, and America was to erect the pedestal. Subscribers were liberal, and the birth of "Liberty" was celebrated by a banquet in the Hotel du Louvre in November, 1875. M. Bartholdi first executed a model two metres in height. This model was quadrupled in size, and after more study was remodelled by the sculptor and then divided into sections, which sections were reproduced four times larger. The work of building up and finishing the statue was then commenced in the ateliers of Gaget, Gauthier, and Co., in the Rue de Chazelles, Parc Monceau. In May, 1884, the completion of "Liberty" was celebrated. On the 4th of July it was formally handed over to Mr. Morton, American Minister at Paris. For some months "Liberty" was made a public exhibition in Paris, and people were allowed to explore her interior for a franc. The torch was sent over to be exhibited in Philadelphia and brought back again.

The illustrious sculptor lives in an elegant and commodious house in the Rue Vavin, near the Luxembourg Garden. On entering the vestibule you encounter (after the *concierge*) a statue of Liberity in miniature about nine feet high, and a duplicate of one of her immense five fingers large enough to hold a full-grown man inside. In a back room, which looks half-bureau, the sculptor sits chatting with some friends about his voyage to New York. Statuettes of Liberty in clay and chalk are stuck here and there about the room. Her head, reduced to ordinary size and surrounded with frameworks, shows pigmies representing workmen, but, like so many bees, clinging about her upturned face. M. Bartholdi gives us some particulars about the proportions of his giant goddess. To the top of her tiara she measures 150 ft. ; to the tip of the torch 156 ft. Her enormous nose measures about 4 ft. and her head, which when it was exhibited at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 proved capable of holding forty people inside at once, is over 13 ft. in height. Her forefinger is 8 ft. in length and 4 ft. in circumference. Her eye measures over 2 ft. across. The total weight is 200,000 kilogrammes, about 440,000 lb., made up of 80,000 kilos. of bronze and 120,000 of iron. Compared with her, the famous Colossus of Rhodes was a statuette, notwithstanding the legend that ships passed through between its legs. The next greatest statue in the world is that of Arminius of Westphalia, which, including the sword which he raises towards the sky, is 90 ft. Then comes the St. Charles Borromeo, on the banks of Lago Maggiore, which is 72 ft. in height. "But this," remarked M. Bartholdi, "cannot be considered as a work of colossal art. It is an ordinary statue enlarged and placed on a deplorable pedestal. It is interesting, however, as I think it is the first example of the use of *repoussé* copper mounted on iron trusses, and is the best known example of this kind of work. The copper is a little thin, measuring only a millimetre, but it has stood two centuries." The statue of the Virgin of Puy measures 51 ft., and the next notable giant statue is the national statue of Bavaria, which is about 50 ft. in height. Of the great statues of antiquity, the Olympian Jove, which was 40 ft., and the Minerva in the Parthenon, 37 ft., may be mentioned. As to the cost of Liberty, M. Bartholdi remarked : "I never attempted to calculate the total cost. We had not its material value in mind. We considered it an inestimable gift. I gave all my work for nothing, and many others have done the same." However, the question of money, notwithstanding the sculptor's generosity, was the sole reason of the delay in the completion of the statue. It was originally intended to have it ready for presentation at the centenary celebration of July 4, but the flow of subscriptions slackened. The Government sanctioned a lottery, however, and with this, panoramas, and other means the money was raised. The cost of putting the pieces together in New York and for erecting the pedestal was raised by public subscription in America, and in a great way by the efforts of the *New York World*. Frenchmen have been enthusiastic over this symbol of the fraternal feelings and historic associations between the two republics, but it was somewhat difficult to find Senators and Deputies to go and represent the Government at the inauguration fête in New York. At last Admiral Jaures and General Pellissier consented to go for the Senate and M. Spuller and M. Desmons for the Chamber of Deputies. There was no reluctance on the part of the cheery octogenarian president of the French committee, M. de Lesseps. He is not frightened at a rough sea voyage, for as he once told San Francisco, though he was thrice its age, he was "only a boy for all that." M. Deschamps goes to represent the town of Paris, and M. Ney Napoleon represents the Society of Commercial Geography.

The illustrious sculptor who conceived and gave his time and labour to the execution of this splendid gift is, like many Frenchmen of genius, an Alsatian. His parents were of Italian origin. He was educated at the Lycee, Louis le Grand, at Paris, and afterwards entered the studio of Ary Scheffer, with the idea of becoming a painter. But he soon changed his mind and took to sculpture, and exhibited his first statue at twenty-two. A visit to the East had an important bearing on his artistic tastes. "When I was twenty years old," he says, "I travelled in Egypt with the painters Gerome and Belly and several other friends, and I may say that this country had a very considerable effect upon my taste for sculpture of the broad and decorative type. In 1868 I went back with M. de Lesseps, and gazed again with the same pleasure on all those marvellous ruins, and my convictions grew stronger upon the principles which are there to be discovered." On his return M. Bartholdi sent some more works to Salon, but the war of 1870 interrupted his artistic career. He became a soldier, and organized the National Guard of Colmar, his native town. He was afterwards with the Garibaldi corps. During the leisure hours of bivouac among the snow and cold, M. Bartholdi made some sketches of the campaign, for he is an excellent caricaturist and has published a volume of humorous sketches. After the war, when Paris was occupied by the Commune, he went to the United States. It was then that he first conceived the idea of his gigantic statue. When he returned to his native country the first statue he executed was the "Malediction of Alsace," a patriotic piece of work, which was presented by Alsatians to Gambetta. He has produced many other notable pieces of sculpture, such as the dual statue of Erckmann-Chatrian, the statue of Vauban at Avallon, and that of General Lafayette ; but all these are of minor importance compared with his colossal statue, the "Lion of Belfort," a huge lion executed as a souvenir of the noble stand the town made against the Germans ; or with his still grander unrivalled triumph of "Liberty enlightening the World." M. Bozerian, a countryman of Bartholdi, has said that not only is the statue great as a work of art, but that it is also a work of filial piety. "Come with me to the Opera to-night," said M. Bartholdi to Bozerian once when the work was almost finished. Bezerian accepted the invitation. In the corner was a lady of imposing appearance. "That's the statue of Liberty," said he to Bartholdi. "Yes, it is," responded the latter, pressing his friend's hand. The lady of imposing appearance was Mdme. Bartholdi, the sculptor's mother.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

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Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

THE FUTURE OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

IT is worth remark (says a correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette*) that, while Messrs. Rothschild were unable to raise eight millions of money for a very fairly started English enterprise, M. de Lesseps has had no difficulty in borrowing the same sum at 55 per cent. discount ! Such terms, it might have been thought, would have been enough to scare the lenders. But no. M. de Lesseps has taken a more correct gauge of his fellow countrymen. Perhaps it is wrong to say no difficulty. For M. de Lesseps did ask last June for twenty-four millions sterling, to be raised by lottery loan. And when the Government wanted to know whether that modest sum would really be enough to enable them to open the canal, the Technical Commission replied, that it would be "at least sufficient to conduct the enterprise to a degree of advancement which would leave no doubt as to a final success, which might be secured by means of a last effort, measurable with precision." So that all that the twenty-four millions would do was to enable the company to tell how much more they would want. It was to be positively the last loan but one. So this stopgap of eight millions only goes one-third of the way towards the modest requirements of the Technical Commission. The 24 millions applied for last June was to bear a rate of interest not less than 3 per cent. and not more than 4 per cent ; the difference between the two rates being distributable by way of lottery. But the *obligations nouvelles* actually created were only 500,000 ; of which, on the 7th of August, 458,802 were taken. They were issued at 450 fr., or *nettes a verser* 439 fr. 16 c. ; were to bear 30fr. per annum dividend, and were reimbursable at 1,000 fr. in forty-two years—thus paying meantime very nearly 7 per cent. on the cash advanced. In face of this unexampled bit of financing we have an Englishman writing gaily in the *Times* to assure us that the canal is sure to be completed for the modest sum of a million a mile. This prophet of good either knows or knows not that if M. de Lesseps had obtained his lottery loan it would have raised the sum for which the company is responsible to upwards of sixty millions sterling, and yet his advocate says the work is to be completed for forty-six millions ! Let us look a little further into particulars. The estimate of the International Congress brought together at Paris by M. de Lesseps was £42,000,000. This was reduced by M. de Lesseps to £28,000,000. The "constituted capital" is £12,000,000. Three loans, raised in 1882, 1883, and 1884, amount to £23,825,840. To these the present issue adds a load of £18,352,080, although the company only gets about eight millions of it in cash. To this sum has to be added the difference between the 8,000,000 obtained, and the £24,000,000 wanted, or £16,000,000. This comes to £70,178,526, merely to bring the company within a measurable distance of completing the work ! And the correspondent of the *Times* is confident that the line will be open for £46,000,000 ; on which the traffic will pay 4 per cent. And yet there are people who cannot see what a splendid future is assured to the shareholders.

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 22.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

141-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Keshowlal Purbhoodas and others—W. and B., and H. C. and B.—Part heard.

139-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Magonlal Maneckchund and others—Hore, C. and B.

140-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Magonlal Maneckchund and others—Hore, C. and B.

147-84—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Hajee Saboo Sudick and others vs. Aishabai—Jefferson, B. and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Undefended New Long Causes.

404-86—Winter and B.—H. W. Jones vs. The Agra Bank.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

232-86—Little, S., F. and N.—Purshotumdas Sewlal and another vs. Bai Mungulbai and another—Payne, G. and S.—Part heard.

237-86—Jefferson, B. and D.—Jambai vs. Canji Anundji and another.—Crawford and B.

242-86—M. H. Khan—(For pauper)—Succoobai vs. Lukhmidas Dharamsey.—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

14-86—T. H. Pearse—Dadoo Meya Noor Mahomed vs. Gya Dewa—Tyabji and D.

48-83—Jefferson, B. and D.—L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac vs. Aboo Bucker Seedick—Macfarlane, E. and H.

404-85—Mirza H. K. Elizer Essoobjee vs. Lalbhai and others—Little S. F. and N.

39-86—Balkrishna and B.—Bhewan Mahadeo and another vs. Shamrao Chintobs and another—Mansuklal and D.

125-82—Macfarlane, E. and H. Shaik Essa bin Khuliffa vs. Aga Mahomed Rahim and others—Jefferson B. and D.

284-83—Balkrishna and B. Motilal Balgovandas vs. Hormusjee Merwanjee Narelwala and others—J. C. Cama.

84-86—Payne G. and S. Haji Cassum Haji Ahmed vs. Fatmabai and others.

370-84—Chalk W. and S. Hiraji Pudumji and another vs. Walla Parkaji and others—R. Skipsey and In person.

57-85—Little, S., F. and N.—Vidiyala Veermali vs. Vishwanath Pitamber and others—T. D. and C., and L., S., F. and N.

92-84—Payne, G. and S.—Moosabhai Mahomedali vs. Tyabjee Shaikbhai—Nanu and H.

17-86—Jefferson, B. and D.—Gungabai vs. Mahomed Ebrahim and another—Macfarlane, E. and H.

23-86—Payne, G. and S.—Cassum Moosa and others vs. Hajee Osman Tarmahomed and others—Craigie, L. and O.

54-86—In person (a pauper) Malkabai and another vs. David Siliman Pyzarker and another—Payne, G. and S.

41-86—Mirza H. K.—Purshotumdas Rooprau vs. Bai Motlibai—Tyabji and D.

136-85—Little, S., F. and N.—Purmanundas Jewundas vs. Dadabhoy Pestonji—Ardesir, H. and D.

324-85—Khunderao M. Nanbhai and others vs. Fatmabai—Payne G. and S.

302-84—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Meethumal Dwarkadas and others.—vs. Moolchund Khataumul and others.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Lamport, 1,572 tons, Capt. P. L. Cross, consigned to Messrs. McCulloch and Co., cleared on Saturday last, for Genoa, with a cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Byculla, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday last, under the command of Capt. S.

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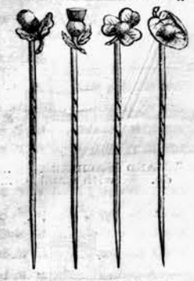

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The "Acorn" and "Thistle" pins...Rs. 16 each.
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If the set of 4 be purchased Rs. 50, supplied in Morocco case holding the set.

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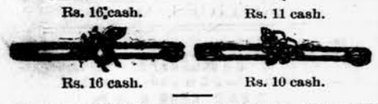

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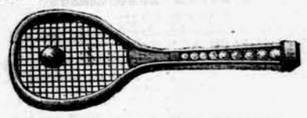

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Set with Pearls.
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Without the Pearls, Rs. 27, cash, complete in Morocco Case.

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This is a remarkably pretty Brooch.
Rs. 45 cash.

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Ditto set with Diamonds.
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October 8, 1886.

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LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
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☞ The GUIDE for November has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers s particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

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THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
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MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
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By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy,
Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

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BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
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AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs,&c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

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The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

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ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

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ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

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WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks „ 23-4 „
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This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
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RESERVE FUND ... 4,000,000
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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—62, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods as rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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CAPITAL—£1,000,00
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BOMBAY BRANCH.

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All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
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The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.
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Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from
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TO THE NATIVE CHIEFS, RAJAHS, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND OTHERS.
PORTABLE BUNGALOWS WITHOUT MASONRY FOUNDATIONS.
MR. HASSUM VIRJI PATEL,
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Patentee of the Portable Bungalows without Masonry Foundations,

BEGS to announce to the public, that he is prepared to accept orders for, and to supply designs of the above Bungalows. His Highness, the Maharajah of Joudpore, G.C.S.I., to whom one 50 by 30 ft. has been supplied, has expressed his highest satisfaction.

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AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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CURED BY THE USE OF DOCTOR LAVILLE'S LIQUOR AND PILLS,

Approved by Doctor Ossian Henry, Analytical Chemist of the Academie de Medecine of Paris.

"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.
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"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.
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"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.
"Post free, to all parts: 4d."

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Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
Bombay: KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.

Prize of £660 to Laroche

Laroche's Triple Quinine Wine Gold Medal Prize £660

FROM THE THREE CINCHONAS

This *VINOUS ELIXIR* is the *most powerful* and valuable of the preparations of Quinine as a **strengthening and anti-febrile restorative.**

Been employed in cases of *weakness* and *general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, exhaustion, fever,* etc.

ALSO prepared with IRON for *chlorosis, purifying* the *blood,* for *scrofulous affections,* etc.

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DRAGEES, ELIXIR, SYRUP OF IRON, is used with great success in *Anemia, Chlorosis, Children's Weakness, Debility, Exhaustion, Convalescence, Poorness of Blood* after *fatigues, watches* and *excesses* of *all kinds.*

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BROMIDE OF CAMPHOR is prepared in Capsules and Dragées. For *Nervous Diseases* and *in Brain* or *Mental affections.*

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JAPONESE DROPS cure instantaneously the most violent TOOTH-ACHE and prevent the Pain from coming again by destroying the caries.

CLIN et Co., PHARMACISTS, PARIS.

The products of CLIN et Co., Purveyors to the Hospitals of Paris, may be had of all Chemists and Druggists.

GOLD MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.

CHASSAING'S WINE

WITH

PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

FALIERES' PHOSPHATINE.

This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

FALIERES' SYRUP

of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

FALIERES' GRANULATED
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Is employed against the same affections.

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TAMAR A laxative and refreshing Fruit Lozenge FOR **INDIEN** CONSTIPATION. HÆMORRHOIDS, BILE, HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE, CEREBRAL CONGESTION. TAMAR is agreeable to take, **GRILLON** never produces irritation or interferes with pleasure or business.

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THE ONLY GENUINE

IODURATED DEPURATIVE DRAGEES

(Sugar-Coated Pills and Syrup)

Constitute the *best,* the most *agreeable,* the most *active* and most *economical* of all known depuratives.—*They suit all ages and all constitutions of both sexes.*—Only price in Paris 5 fr. (4 sh.)

Persons suffering from COLDS, INFLUENZA BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, OR SORE THROAT, are rapidly relieved and cured by

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A BLEND OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL

HIGHLAND WHISKIES

Of a Particularly Delicate Aroma and Flavour.

Patrons of "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET" have written as follows:—

"The best Whisky I ever had in India."
"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it have I met with a better Whisky."
"I congratulate you on the Blend; it is the universal spirit used here."
"Please send us ten dozen of your Glenlivet for the Mess at once; the last ten dozen have gone very quickly; everybody here likes it."

GLENLIVET WHISKY,
Cash, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

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SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

This excellent Old Malt Whisky finds favour everywhere. Its mellowness and softness are remarkable.

Price per dozen case Rs. 27-8 subject to Cash Discount.

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY

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Is now showing a Splendid Assortment of NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

BALL DRESS MATERIALS IN GREAT VARIETY.

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PARIS HATS AND BONNETS, MOST ELEGANT STYLES.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP AT MODERATE CHARGES.

MRS. LAKE,
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TAILORS, SHIRT MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS,

HAVE received a Fresh Stock of HELMETS of different shapes and kinds at following prices:—

	Rs
Drab felt Helmet, complete protection from sunstroke, comfortable and well wearing	from 15
Drab felt Helmet, light and well ventilated, very durable	from 7 to 10
The Shikar Helmet, extra Stout, Strong and well made of brown or white Drill, a good Shooting Hat	10
White Drill Regulation Helmet, a strong and useful Helmet	10
Helmet, finest white doe, cork body, well ventilated, leather Chin-strap	16

All sorts of finest quality Helmets, black felt Hats, Terai Hats, Tweed Caps and Hats, &c. at lowest possible prices.

CALL AND SEE.

38, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY;
AND 103, OXFORD STREET, SECUNDERABAD.

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In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

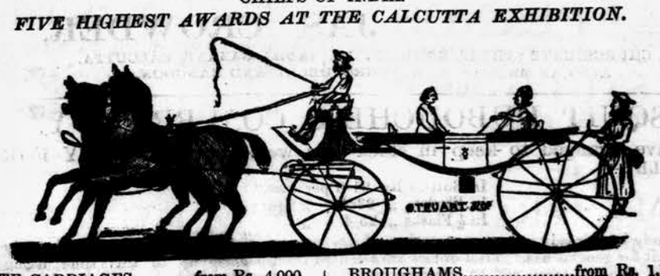
Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

STEUART & Co.,

CALCUTTA,

COACH BUILDERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL, THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT, AND MOST OF THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

FIVE HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.



STATE CARRIAGES	from Rs. 4,000	BROUGHAMS	from Rs. 1,100
LANDAUS	" 2,000	PHAETONS	" 700
BAROUCHES	" 1,500	CARTS	" 350

PATENT NEW BUGGIES ..... from Rs. 800.

All work guaranteed, and none but best English material used.

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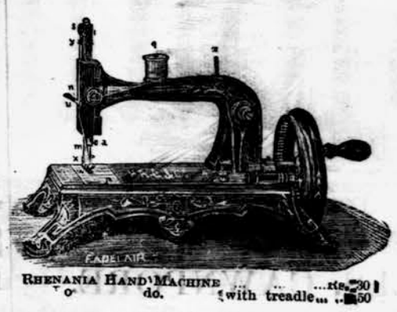
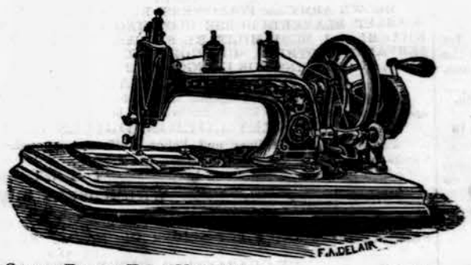


RHENANIA HAND MACHINE ... ...Rs. 30
do. with treadle ... ...Rs. 50

ORIGINAL WHEELER AND WILSON'S No. 1 ...Rs. 60
Do. do. with cover " 65
Do. SYSTEM do. " 55
Do. do. without do. " 50

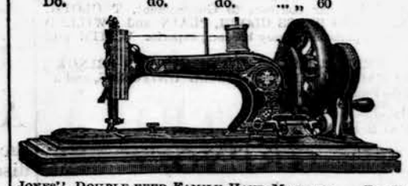
"LADY'S HELP" HAND MACHINE... ...Rs. 40
Do. do. with stand ... " 60

"JONES'" DOUBLE-FEED MEDIUM TREADLE MACHINE... ...Rs. 75
"WERTHERN" do. do. ... " 70
"SINGER" do. do. ... " 65
Do. do. do. ... " 60



SINGER FAMILY HAND MACHINE ... ...Rs. 50
Do. do. ... ... " 45
Do. do. ... ... " 40
Do. do. with stand and treadle ... " 20 extra.

"JONES'" DOUBLE-FEED FAMILY TREADLE MACHINE ...Rs. 65
"WERTHERN" do. do. ... " 60
"SINGER" do. do. ... " 55
Do. do. do. ... " 50



JONES'' DOUBLE-FEED FAMILY HAND MACHINE ...Rs. 55
Do. do. do. with stand and treadle.. " 75

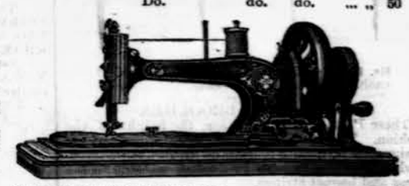
NOTICE.

SEWING MACHINES.

AS some unscrupulous persons represent themselves to be agents of some of the following makers and thereby DECEIVE THE PUBLIC.

We hereby give Notice that we are the SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS of the undermentioned manufacturers for the WHOLE OF INDIA.

Messrs. JONES & Co .....Guide Bridge.
" BAER & REMPEL .....Birlifeld.
" SIEDEL & NAUMAM ..Dresden.
" MACHANEK & CO.....Wien.



"BRADBURY'S" HAND MACHINE ... ...Rs. 50
Do. with stand and treadle ... ... " 70

H. A. GEYER & CO.,

HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL PIANOFORTES,

Entirely new construction throughout, including the recent improvements producing so elastic a touch that all gradations, from the most subdued whisper to the greatest fortissimo passage, can be accomplished with delightful effect.

Times of India March 1886.

BRONSMEAD'S PIANOS.—The extreme simplicity combined with the obvious efficiency of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons' new patent method of securing the wires of their pianos, excites a feeling of surprise that it should not have been thought of and adopted before, rather than one of wonder at the ingenuity of the inventor. This, however, does not detract in any way from the intrinsic value of the improvement, which if it fulfils the results expected of it, and we are inclined to believe that it will, cannot fail to commend itself more particularly to residents of remote mofussil stations where the visits of the piano tuner are few and far between. Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ld., the sole agents for the patentees, guarantee that the pianos constructed on the improved principle will not get out of tune in twelve months, but as the invention is not yet six months old, it is manifest that their confidence must be based on something other than experience. Every one is familiar with the way in which the wires have hitherto been fastened round pins fixed tightly in the wooden sounding board and tuned by turning the pins with a key.

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